BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1825. [NUMBER 1733.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction on this day the 12th Instant, at their Auction Room,

The Stock in Trade of Cursetjee and Jehangeer Byramjee, by order of the Trustees.

VIZ.

Stationery, Perfumery, China and Queen's Ware, Tin Ware, Cotton and Silk Piece Goods, and a variety of other Shop Goods

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Monday next the 14th Instant and the two following days,

AT STORM HALL,

The Household Furniture, Silver and Plated Ware, China and Glass Ware, Chandeliers, Mirrors, Wall Shades, French Lamps, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cots, Wines &c. &c. &c.

The Property of B. PHILIPS Esq about embarking for Europe.

And if not previously disposed of by Private Contract, The following:

An excellent Cabinet Piano-Forte, well Seasoned to the Climate.

A Chariot in Capital condition, with a pair of young Arab Horses, well Matched, and well broken in, go temperately either in Single or double Harness.

A Curricle with Shifting Shafts and town made Harness.

A light Dennet and Brass Mounted Harness, with a strong Chesnut Horse, goes well in single or double Harness.

An open Carriage built at Hamburgh, added to it here, extra Springs, and a Driving Box.

N. B.—There are Fixtures in the House, such as Mirrors, Wall Shades, &c. deserving the attention of the next occupier.

The Price of the Piano, may be known on application to Mr. KEMPT.

The Carriages and Horses may be seen on application to the Coachman at Storm Hall, who is furnished for the information of intending Purchasers with the rates at which the Carriages will be sold at by Private Bargain.

Catalogues are ready for delivery.

Bombay 12th Nov. 1825.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY

KEMPT AND CO.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 18th and 19th Instant,

AT THE

MOUNT HOUSE,

THE FURNITURE, Table services, &c. &c. &c. of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The Furniture includes, Rich and Modern Lustres of 8 6 and 4 Lights (Candles or Oil) with Wall Shades, to Match, 2 large Pier Glasses, Beds, and Bed Linen, and all the usual Articles of a well furnished House.

The Table services comprise a large proportion of Silver Plated Tureens, Dishes and Covers &c. &c. 4 Large Mirror Plateaus, with white French China Ornaments, Candelabras, for 4 3 2 and single Lights.

French (Angouleme) Procelain of Corn Flower Pattern with Derbyshire to Match, in such quantities as will admit of them being Sold in two or more sets.

Three Desert services, one matching the above, one of embossed Mock Dresden, and one of Christal.

Wine Decanters, Goblets, Glasses of four sizes, Wine Coolers and Finger Cups, all to match, of the best cut Christal, Cuttlery &c.

Books, Maps, and a Capital Telescope &c.

If not previously disposed of by private contract, there will also be put up to Auction a London built Barouche Landau, in good condition, with a new set of Wheels, and with Brass mounted Harness for four Horses, a London built Curricle and Harness (with a seat for Servant behind) very little run with a capital Pair of Grey Per[illegible] driven in it, Extra

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 30th Inst. at their Room,

The effects of Captain Geo. Melville (of the 1st Regt of Cavalry,) deceased

Consisting of two fine Chargers, a Canteen with every requisite, fitted up in England: as the deceased was an officer of experience, every thing necessary and nothing superfluous, compose its contents If a fair offer is made, the contents of the case will not be divided, otherwise it will be sold in portions

A pair of Superior Double Barrelled Pistols, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

In short a complete equipment for a Cavalry officer.

AT NOON WILL BE PUT UP,

Belonging to the Estate, a young Bull Terrier.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY next, the 16th Instant,

AN Invoice of Double Barrelled Detonating Guns by Mortimer, fitted up in Mahogany Cases, and 12 Rifles by Jones.

An Invoice of Jewellery, consisting of a variety of Watch Seals and Keys, Gold Rings, Earrings and Brooches.

32 Casks, each containing 8 Dozen of Beer, bottled in England.

An Invoice of Ball Buttons, Powder Flasks and Shot Belts.

An Invoice of White Earthenware, consisting of Table, Soup, and hot water plates, Baking and Oval Dishes and Covered ditto.

Meadows Street, 15th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY next, the 16th Instant

19 DOZEN of old London Particular Madeira.
23 Dozen of Hodgson's Beer.
3 Cases of Walnut Ketchup.
3 Ditto best Durham Mustard.
1 Ditto Reading Sauce.
1 Ditto French Capers.
50 Gross best Wine Corks.

And several Copies of the following new Publications, Memoirs of the Countess de Genlis, Gaieties and Gravities, and Johnson's Pocket Dictionaries.

Meadows Street, 12th November 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY the 17th Instant,

THE MODERN

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

OF TWO FAMILIES LEAVING INDIA.

COMPRISING large Dining, Oval, and Round Tables, Sofa, Card, and Dressing Tables, Couches, Chairs, large and small Bedsteads and Bedding, Mirrors, Dressing Glasses, Washing Stands, Teapoy, Bookcases, Sideboards, Celerets, Broadwood's Square Pianoforte, Camp Chest of Drawers, Dinner and Breakfast sets of fine Earthenware, Glass bottomed Globe Lamps, Single and Double branch Wall Shades, Plated and Glassware, Dispense Cupboards, Cooking utensils, Palenquin, &c.

Brandy, Madeira, &c.

Meadows Street, 12th November 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A NEW

TABLE CLOCK

BY MORICE,

PRICE RUPEES 200.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

DANIELL's Rural Sports, Nicholson's Architecture, Picardo on Political Economy, Quarterly Review No. 59, Pirate, Such is the World, The Spy, Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk, Hutton's Tracts, Wonders of Genius, Unfortunate Amours, Vain Flams, Shakespeare's Works, Blair's Lectures, Bruce's Astronomy, Bonnycastle's Ditto, Paley's Theology and Evidences. Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea, White on Billiards, and a great many other Publications.

BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next,

Hume and Smollett's History of England, Goldsmith's Rome, and Lempriere's Classical Dictionary.

Meadows Street, 12th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE,

WELL finished Ivory Handled Knives and Forks in Sets, containing 1 Dozen Table Knives and Forks, 1 Dozen Desert Ditto, 1 pair Carvers, Cheese Knife, and Steel, per Set ..... Rs. 50

Balanced Handled Ditto of the same Content ..... „ 60

Double Sets of Ivory Handled Knives without Forks ..... „ 70

Ditto Balanced Do ..... „ 80

Meadows Street, 12th November 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A

CANTEEN,

ELEGANTLY fitted up with Plate and PlatedWare, Glass, fine Earthenware and Queen's Metal; comprising a Complete Breakfast Service for six persons.

PRICE RUPEES 700

Meadows Street, 12th Nov. 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 21st and 22d Instant,

THE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.

BELONGING

TO

G. L. Prendergast Esq.

PROCEEDING TO EUROPE,

At his Residence in Dady's Buildings.

CONSISTING of Modern Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Wardrobes and Book Cases, Large Bedsteads with Bedding, Chandeliers, Wallshades, Lamps, Large Pier and Cheval Glasses, Pictures, Statues, Pedestals for ditto, a Grand Pianoforte by Broadwood, a Table Clock by Maccabe, Persian and Cambay Carpets, Books, Wine, Beer, &c. &c.

AT 12 o'Clock on the first day's sale, will be put up an Elegant Europe built Barouche Landau, with a pair of Superior Grey Horses, and Harness, complete, also a Europe built Curricle with a pair of High Cast Horses, and Harness complete.

N. B. The above will be exposed for view three days before the Sale.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1825.

FOR SALE,

EIGHT CHAIN CABLES with improved ANCHORS and apparatus complete, calculated for vessels from 300 to 800 Tons Burthen.

Cables will be disposed [illegible] at moderate pri[illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Interest of Mr. JOHN BAX, in the Firm of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO. terminated on the 31st ultimo.

Bombay, 4th November 1825.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery,

OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are on Sale at the office of Messrs. PRINSEP & Co at Rs. 120 each.

Bombay, 5th November 1825.

BALCRISTNA AND GOPALL

HAVE for Sale a few Tickets of CALCUTTA FIRST LOTTERY of 1826, at 120 Rupees each.

Bombay, 3d Nov. 1825.

FOR SALE,

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.

A FEW Pipes and Half Pipes of fine choice MADEIRA, imported per Britannia, Captain Bourchier, from the House of Keirs and Co. by whom it is strongly recommended, as being of very superior quality, at Rs. 580 per Pipe, and Rs. 300 per Half Pipe.

Bombay, 4th November 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the following IRON WARE &c. belonging to Mr. James Cunninghame, about nine months ago embarked at Calcutta, on board the Ship Futtah Islaum, under the command of Capt. Whiteside, and again reshipped at Bushire, on board the Ship Nussurath Shaw, Naquoda Hajee Ibrahim, consigned from Bushire to this port, are by the latter landed, and lodged in one of the Custom House Warehouses. Whenever the aforesaid Mr. Cunninghame, or his order, will deliver the Bill of Lading, signed by Captain Whiteside, to AGA HUSSAN BEHBANEE, and pay to him the Landing Charges, and also the usual Charges of the Custom House, to Custom Master, then the following Articles will be delivered to him, or his order.

112 Bags Iron Nails and Bars, 1 do. Lead, 4 Casks Iron Nails, 2 do. Copper do. 1 Bag do. 490 Bars Iron and Bundles, 6 Chests Copper Sheets, 2 Anchors, 1 Diver with 2 additional Pieces, 16 Bolts Canvas.

HUSSAN BEHBANEE,

for NAQUODA HAJEE IBRAHIM,

Bombay, 10th November, 1825.

For Passage to London,

THE FIRST CLASS TEAK SHIP

CAMBRIDGE,

OF 800 TONS,

Capt. James Barber,

OF THE H. C. SERVICE,

WILL positively sail on the 1st December, and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Cambridge has very superior accommodation for Passengers, is lofty between Decks, and carries a Surgeon.

For particulars apply to Captain BARBER, at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1825.

For Freight to Calcutta,

TOUCHING

AT

TELLICHERRY AND POINT DE GALLE.

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

GLORIOSO,

NOT being able to Sail before as advertised, will leave this for the above places on or about the 15th Inst.

Apply to Messrs. ROGER [illegible]

Bombay Amateur Theatre.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, the 17th Inst. will be performed the popular Tragedy of VENICE PRESERVED.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre, on Wednesday and Thursday.

The performance to commence on this occasion at 8 o'clock.

Bombay, 12th November, 1825.

PASSAGE TO LONDON

DIRECT,

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

SARAH,

530 TONS BURTHEN,

THOMAS BOWEN,

COMMANDER,

Is expected to arrive in all this month, or beginning of the next month, and will sail again for London in or about three weeks after her such arrival, having all her cargo engaged. This ship is elegantly fitted for the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon

Plans of the Cabins, and particulars known, on application to FRAMJEE CAWASJEE, at his Office.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1825.

For Freight or Passage

TO

ENGLAND,

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

CUMBRIAN,

OF 720 TONS REGISTER,

JOHN CLARKSON.

COMMANDER,

BEING daily expected from China, will positively Sail for London the first week in December. This Ship is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known, on application to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO.

Bombay, 5th November 1825.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN F. HICKES, in charge of 11th Regiment N. I. having, agreeably to the Articles of War, taken charge of all arrears of Pay, and such Effects of the late Lieutenant J. PAUL, 11th Regt N. I. as were left at Head-Quarters of the Corps, and disposed of the same by Public Auction, has this day remitted the Balance that remained, after payment of Regimental Debts, Bombay Rupees 319-0-58 to the Sub-Treasurer to Government.

Malligaum, 1st Nov. 1825.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of NOWROJEE BEHRAMJEE, Parsee, late of Bombay, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of NOWROJEE BEHRAMJEE, Parsee, late of Bombay, deceased, may be granted to BHEKAIJEE, widow of the said deceased, and the sole Executrix named in the said last Will and Testament, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 8th of November 1825.

GRANT AND WEST,
PROCTORS.

શ્રી•ખુંબઇ•ની•સુપરીમ•ફોરટ•આપ્ર
જુદીફેટર
જાહલીશીઆશમીકાલ•કાઢડ
શ્રી•ખુંબઇવાલો•મરનાર•નવરો
જજી•ભેકેરાંમજીનાં•છેલા•વીલ
નાં•વરશીએતનામાં•ભાળત *
શ્રી•ખુંબઇવાલો•મરનાર•નવરોજજી•ભેકે
રાંમજીનાં•છેલા•વીલનાં•વરશીએતનાંમાંનો•
અખતીઆર•લેવા•કાઢુ•એ•મરનારની•ઘ
ણીઆંણી•વકીલાટેન•લીખાજજી•એ•ભાજ
એ•શ્રી•ખુંબઇની•સુપરીમ•ફોરટ•આપ્ર•
જુદીફેટરમાં•અરજ•કીધોછે•જે•મહુને•મલે
—કાંએજે•એ•મરનારે•પોતાના•છેલા•વીલ
એ•ભાજનુ•નાંમ•લખેલુછે—એ•વાશતે
ોકો•એનાં•ભાભરાતા•કોએ•તે

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, Estate and Effects, whatsoever, of LIYABOYE RAZPOORKURRIN, widow of DANIALJEE RAZPOORKER Subhedar, late of Bombay, Jew, deceased, may be granted to SARRAHBOYE NOWGAWKURRIN, Jewess, the Grand-daughter of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of Nov. 1825.

GRANT AND WEST,
PROCTORS.

જાહેર•ખબર

મરનાર•વીધવા•લીઆબાઇ•રાજપુરકરીન
એ•બાઇ•શ્રી•ખુંબઇવાલે•જુ • મરનાર •
દાનીઆલજી•રાજપુરકર•શ્રુણેકદારની• ઘ
ણીઆંણી•કતી•એની•માલ • મીલકતનુ •
અખતીઆરનાંમુ•લેવા•કાઢુ•એ•બાઇની•
વડી•છોકરી • શારાકુબાઇ• નવકારકરીન •
જુએશ•એને•શ્રી•ખુંબઇની•સુપરીમ•ફોરટ
આપ્ર•જુદીફેટરમાં•અરજ•કીધોછે•જે•મહુને•મલે
ને•એ•વાશતે•કારવે•લોકો•એનાં•ભા
ભરાતા•કોએ•તેનાંએાને•જાહેર•ખાએ *

તારીખ ૮ મી•નવેમબર ૧૮૨૫

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

I have just read the letter in your columns, of "An Humble Brother" setting forth the benefits to be derived from Freemasonry. Allow me to inquire of the said correspondent, "Does he not think harm will accrue from processions through our streets of European gentlemen, bearing handicraft tools of carpenters, bricklayers, and joiners? What answer shall be returned to an inquiring native, who may crave information, "as to what such mummery tendeth?" Doubtless the ceremony will be regarded as a rite of the Christian church,—a church that, in my opinion, should make it a matter of boast that it is exempt from all such external mysticism. I am incompetent to handle this subject as it merits, but I cannot help saying it is my firm belief, that if a man is not virtuous from the motive the New Testament does furnish, he never will be so from a set of rules drawn up by Freemasons. No person will pretend to say that the latter are superior to what Revelation has furnished, and they have this disadvantage, that if disobeyed (unlike the rules of Scripture) punishment hangs not on their rear.

I am, Sir, your's &c. NEMO

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

The following Register may prove acceptable to you. It is much at your service. In June no rain fell, excepting only in the night of the 3d, in which half an inch may have fallen. In the last days of May, two or three heavy squalls may have given a couple of inches of rain. The fall for the whole monsoon, therefore, will be under 21 inches. It is a singular fact, that the only heavy rain at Serroor has been from the E. or S. E. or N. E. or N: and that there has not been a single heavy shower from the S.W.

Your's, METRIO.

Register of the Pluviometer at Serroor for the months of July, August, September, and October, 1825.

JULY			AUG.			SEPT.			OCT.		
Date	In.	Dec.	Date	In.	Dec.	Date	In.	Dec.	Date	In.	Dec.
16	,,	02	2	,,	04	1	,,	14	1	,,	15
17	,,	19	3	,,	01	2	,,	04	3	,,	33
18	,,	02	4	,,	01	4	,,	02	8	,,	36
19	,,	03	8	,,	03	5	,,	01	9	,,	58
20	,,	04	25	,,	01	18	1	02	10	,,	15
21	,,	14	26	1	49	19	,,	02	12	,,	79
22	,,	23	27	,,	60	20	,,	04	14	,,	09
25	,,	01	28	3	00	21	,,	12			
27	,,	01	29	,,	05	22	,,	82			
28	,,	03	30	,,	17	23	3	47			
29	,,	05	31	,,	40	24	,,	27			
31	,,	02				25	2	69			
						26	,,	43			
						27	,,	10			
						28	,,	03			
						30	,,	18			

	TOTAL In.	Dec.
July	09	77
Aug.	05	84
Sept.	09	40
Oct.	02	45
Total fall of Rain—	18	43

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3D NOVEMBER 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 329 of 1825.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant relieved from his situation as Assistant to the Civil Surgeon at Surat, and will hold himself available for Detachment to Baroda.

Bombay Castle, 4th November 1825.

No. 331 of 1825.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, and be absent from his command from the 15th to the 30th Instant,

Bombay Castle, 5th November 1825.

No. 332 of 1825.—Mr. James Morrison. Surgeon of the Ship James Sibbald, and Mr. James Black, Surgeon of the Ship Dorothy, having tendered their services as Acting Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment so long only as they may be required, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, in consideration of the exigencies of the public service, to accept their offers, and accordingly appoints those Gentlemen Acting Assistant Surgeons from this date.

Bombay Castle, 5th Nov. 1825.

No. 333 of 1825.—Assistant Surgeon George Davies who was appointed by General Order No. 319 of 1825, to act as Deputy Medical Storekeeper, will act also as Assistant Garrison Surgeon from the same date.

No. 334 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm a Field Order issued by Major Gordon, dated Camp at Jooria, 5th October 1825, appointing Lieutenant R. Woodhouse to act as Commissary of Stores at Rajcote, and to Superintend the erection of Public buildings at that Station.

Lieutenant Woodhouse will continue to act in the former capacity until relieved by an Officer of the Artillery, and in the latter, during the absence, at that Station, of an Officer of the Engineers.

Bombay Castle, 8th Nov. 1825.

No. 335 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

Senior Lieutenant F. Mayne to be Captain, and Cornet A. B. W. Fitzroy to be Lieut. in succession to Melville deceased.—Date of Rank 4th November 1825.

Bombay Castle, 8th November 1825.

No. 336 of 1825.—The following appointments are made in the

Ordnance Department.

Sub Conductor William Davison to be Conductor, vice Chase Pensioned.—Date of appointment 1st May 1825.

Serjeant Major Joseph Newell, of the 2d Battalion of Artillery to be Conductor, vice Evans deceased.—21st June 1825.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council;
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend Thomas Carr A. B. to act as Archdeacon of Bombay, from the date of the departure to England of the Venerable George Barnes D. D in the Ship James Sibbald.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
5TH NOV. 1825.

MARINE APPOINTMENT.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having, under date the 31 of May 1820, appointed Captain Thomas Buchanan to succeed to the situation of Superintendent of Marine on the death, resignation, or coming away of Captain Henry Meriton, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct Captain Buchanan to assume charge of that office, on the departure for England of Captain Meriton in the Ship James Sibbald.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE.
7TH NOV. 1825.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1825.

Mr. John Forbes Acting First Register and First Assistant to the Criminal Judge at the Court of Adawlut at Surat.

Mr. D. Blane Register at Sholapoor, and Assistant to the Criminal Judge of Poona and Sholapoor.

Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw, Acting First Register at Poona.

Mr. H. Brown, Second Register to the Court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad, and to officiate as First Register at that Station.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

November 10th 1825.

Mr. Henry Allen Harrison, Acting First Assistant to the Collector in the Southern Concan.

Mr. R. C. Money, Acting Second Assistant Do.

Mr. Henry Young, Acting First Assistant to the Collector at Surat.

We are requested to state, for the information of the parties invited to the Public Breakfast on the 15th instant, that it will take place at 10 A. M.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.. 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

The *Carn Brea Castle* [illegible] at Calcutta [illegible]

A warm debate took place in the House of Commons on the 1st July, on the subject of the Deccan Prize Money. It appears that Dr. Lushington had accused the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot of having, by their method of proceeding as trustees, delayed the settlement of the claims of the army. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir Henry Hardinge defended the conduct of the trustees, and the latter accused Sir Thomas Hislop as having been the cause of the delay, as he had not given in a list of the captors until last March. The claims of the army were stated by some of the members to amount to £2,000,000, which they considered extravagant and unsubstantial. Mr. Hume, however, mentioned that the amount was only £700,000. We are not sorry that the subject of the prize money attracts such frequent notice, as the oftener it is agitated, the sooner it is likely to be paid. We are sorry we cannot give any information of what is likely to be the fate of the K ttoor booty.

The troops assembled in Cutch have encamped for the present within four miles of Bhooj. The 2d Grenadiers and the 16th Regt. N. I. occupy the cantonment at that station. Considerable sickness had prevailed.

All the northern stations continue sickly. Bilious remittent fever is the prevalent disease, but we are happy to say the casualties are not numerous. Many, however, have been obliged to repair to the Presidency for change of climate.

We understand that an address was presented on Tuesday last to the Hon'ble the Governor, by a great number of the most respectable natives of the settlement, expressing their gratitude for the anxiety which the government had displayed, and the active measures which it had adopted, for securing for their use a sufficient supply of water, during the unusual drought which had preceded the last monsoon. We have been informed, that all the respectable natives of Bombay, without distinction of party or caste, displayed the most cordial unanimity on this occasion, in expressing their grateful acknowledgments for the relief which had been afforded to that part of the Indian community to which they belonged, and without which great distress and misery would have been experienced.

The Hon'ble the Governor, in reply, stated that he was proud of the address which had just been presented to him; that he always felt anxious for the welfare and comfort of the native community; and that he would make their sentiments known to the other members of Government, to whom they would afford equal satisfaction.

We do not know whether the comet is to blame, or some other cause, but we have certainly had much hotter weather lately than has generally been experienced at this season of the year. We have also had higher tides than any that have occurred for many years past.

The James Sibbald, Captain Forbes, will sail for London on the 15th instant. List of passengers by this opportunity,

Mrs. Col. Cowper, and four Children, Mrs. Mainwaring, and 2 Children, Mrs. Waring, Mr. Meriton, Superintendent of Marine, Archdeacon Barnes, Capt. Waring, Queen's Royals, Dr. Alexander, do.

The *Times* of the 2d of July contains the following advertisement respecting the *Enterprize* Steam Vessel:—

"*Steam Vessel for India.*—The *Enterprize*, Captain J. H. Johnston, will start positively on the 1st of August next, from Gravesend, and take her final departure from Falmouth on the 5th of August for the Cape, Madras, and Calcutta. The determination of fitting this vessel in the best possible manner, and the unfortunate state of disturbance which has existed among the workmen of almost every trade for some time, have co-operated to delay the departure of the above vessel beyond the period originally fixed. The engines have, however, been worked, and found fully adapted to every intended purpose; the committee are therefore able confidently to fix the 1st of August for her leaving Gravesend."

We are glad to see that Mr. Stockdale, the publisher of the *Memoirs of Harriette Wilson*, has been made to smart for the succession of libels and calumnies against private individuals, to which he has assisted in giving currency. A Mr. Blore, a respectable tradesman, and at the same time a married man, with a large family, whose name was introduced into the work, for the purpose of turning him into ridicule, and degrading him in the opinions of his friends and the world in general, has brought an action against Mr. Stockdale in the Court of King's Bench, and obtained damages to the amount of £300. Other actions, it is supposed, will follow, and we trust that the base trade of pandering to the depraved appetite of the [illegible] at the expense of the [illegible]

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on 08 April, 2017

them to be pirated, diminishes the premium to publication; and this premium on all such occasions must be very considerable, as it must afford an adequate compensation for the loss of character, and the infamy which the transaction is likely to entail. But the worst effect of the falsehoods and calumnies affecting public and private character, which almost daily issue in some shape or other from the public press, is their tendency to destroy the wholesome and legitimate influence which that very press ought to exercise over the national character. In the very ratio in which these calumnies continue to encrease, in the same ratio will the respect of the public for the press continue to diminish, till at last, like the tongue of the slanderer, it will cease to be heeded. Some people may think it praiseworthy to lash and expose the private vices of the great, and this is Mr Stockdale's plea for having published Miss Wilson's *Memoirs;* but independent of his having mixed up the grossest falsehoods, with a small leaven of truth, we do not think that, if all the details contained in the work had been perfectly correct, any good would have been derived from its publication. The improvement it would have effected in the morals of the higher classes, would have been more than counterbalanced by the very nature of the work, and the palliation which many people would have discovered for their own faults, in contemplating those of their superiors.

The following is the conclusion of Mr. Scarlett's eloquent speech, on behalf of the plaintiff:—

"Would Mr. Stockdale," said the learned gentleman, "say he did not know the contents of this work—that he had not read it—nay, that he did not hire the miserable author to write it? It was sometimes said, that where the author of a libel could be prosecuted it was well, but that it was a violation of the liberty of the press to proceed against the publisher; now he (Mr. Scarlett) would venture to say what he thought on this subject. In his opinion, the author of a libel, who was actuated by passion, by resentment, by a sense of imagined wrong, though he committed an offence for which he deserved punishment, and though he inflicted an injury for which he was liable to make a compensation in damages, had, in a moral point of view, more claim to some allowance than the base, the coldhearted, the calculating scoundrel, who played on the passions of the irritated only to put money in his purse. If we were to tolerate any of those who assailed private character, let it be those victims of resentment, which in heaven and earth was considered as some palliation, and not the man who sat deliberately down, passionless and indifferent except to his own advantage, to wound the heart in its tenderest points, and gain in proportion to the baseness displayed and the misery dealt out to his victims. Nay further; if the wretched being who was represented as the author of this work, in the depth of wretchedness to which her conduct naturally led, under the pressure of hunger, and in the bitterness of poverty, wrote this work, he would deem even her less infamous than the bookseller who coolly shared the profits of her desperation. What distress might this publication cause to the family and the friends of its object—a respectable tradesman: happy in the privacy of domestic life? What would his neighbours think of a friend, the secret history of whose life seemed thus unveiled, if they believed it? What must his sons and daughters think of their father? What must his wife think, with whom he had lived in comfort for more than 30 years, if she could believe for a moment that he was capable of preferring the embraces of a gaudy mistress to the chaste, the tender, the dignified, the sanctioned love of an affectionate wife? Such was the nature of the libel; and who was the libeller? A man who had made thousands of pounds by the sale of this scandalous work; besides the money which he had probable received from other sources connected with slanders. Who would not believe that he who was capable of publishing it, was capable also of using it as a means of extorting money? and he (Mr. Scarlett) should like to know how many persons had received private intimation that they would be exposed unless they paid, and who averted a libel by a sum of money! He was justified in supposing this possible: because there was no baseness, no crime, of which the publisher of such a work was not capable, when he found himself obnoxious to the detestation of all mankind, and desired only to increase his store. Such, then, was the wrong of which Mr. Blore complained; and there was assuredly no merit in the defendant which could induce the jury to abate a farthing from the full extent of that damage which the plaintiff was entitled at their hand."

Mr. Stockdale conducted his own defence, and had the unparalleled impudence and effrontery to designate the *Memoirs of Harriette Wilson*, as "a work which was the most important ever published, always excepting the books of divine origin, and which would remain a classical and imperishable monument of the writer's genius as long as the language in which it was written should endure."

The following remarks of a correspondent in the Madras Government Gazette, relate to Dr. Blane's letter to the Court of Directors, published by our contemporary of the Gazette; and in which the writer of the subjoined extract appears to think, that when Dr. B. talks of the high professional talent displayed in the *Bombay* Report on cholera, that he means the *Madras* Report. We are certainly [illegible] for the reasons given, [illegible]

lent of each may be equally lauded. At all events, there is not much to dispute about, for we believe that since the publication of the Bombay Report, though numerous facts have been accumulated, not the slightest advancement has been made towards elucidating either the cause or cure of the disease.

"In *Sir Gilbert Blane's* letter to the Court of Directors, which was given in the Gazette of Thursday last, copied from the Bombay Gazette, a mistake is supposed to have crept in, which, without the slightest disposition to detract from the merits of their brethren of the other Presidencies, it is of some consequence to the Medical Officers of this Presidency to see rectified. The mistake now alluded to is, that in mentioning the Report on Cholera, Sir Gilbert Blane has in two passages of his letter styled it the *Bombay* Report, whereas it is conceived that he meant the *Madras* Report. This inference is drawn from the following considerations. The Court of Directors in transmitting Sir Gilbert's letters to their Government in this country, say, that they "transmit in the packet copies of three letters from *Sir Gilbert Blane*, communicating some observations suggested to him on a perusal of the Report received from *Madras* on Cholera Morbus." Sir Gilbert commences his letter by acknowledging the receipt of the "Report of the Medical Board of *Madras*."—He next says, "I begin with congratulating you on the high professional talents of your Medical Officers in India, which have never been more conspicuously displayed than in the great ability, candour, zeal, and unwearied diligence observable in the *late* Report from Bombay;" now the Bombay Report having been published six years ago, the term *late* could hardly be applied to it. The observations of Sir Gilbert Blane on the infectious nature of Cholera are strictly in the order of discussion on that important subject in the Madras Report, and obviously refer to it. The allusion to the "very luminous history of the disease as given in the *Bombay* Report," and distinctions of "*Report*" and "*Narrative*" in the 5th head of Sir Gilbert's positions can only refer to the *Madras* work, which is arranged into these separate sections; the Bombay work, does not contain such distinctions. These observations are not offered from any disposition to engross the commendations of Sir Gilbert Blane, which are in truth applied to all the Medical Officers in India, but because it would be obviously a great discredit to the Report of this Presidency to be mentioned simply in the exordium of the letter, while a strain of commendation, *apparently* applicable to another work, immediately follows, and pervades the whole. Nothing short, however, of a reference to Sir Gilbert Blane himself can absolutely determine the question, but in the mean time the preceding observations are submitted as grounds at least for suspending our judgment of the case.

"A newspaper is hardly a proper place for discussing the question of the infectious nature of a disease which is established amongst us; but it seems at least proper to say, that according to the official Report of Dr. Kinnis to Sir James M'Grigor, and the Report of two Medical Committees, one composed of English and the other of French Medical men, Cholera had appeared in two cases at the Isle of France *before* the Topaze frigate arrived in the harbour of Port Louis. A soldier was attacked on the 5th September 1819, with almost all the usual signs of Cholera, and on the 6th September a black was taken ill "with all the characteristic symptoms of the Epidemic. The Topaze arrived on the 29th October, and the disease showed itself epidemically on the 19th November. No case of Cholera was landed from the Frigate, nor did any take place on board of her while in harbour, nor amongst the people of the Island who went on board and remained there during her stay."

The following extract from the QUARTERLY ORIENTAL MAGAZINE relates to the disturbances at Bhurtpore, and to the political occurrences which preceded the resignation of the late Sir David Ochterlony:—

"At the moment at which we are writing, the Honourable Company have been deprived, in the death of Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY, Bart., and G. C. B. of one of the oldest, and ablest general officers that ever served them, and we cannot better fulfil our duty, as critics to the work before us, than directing attention to the notice, which the distinguished and gallant officer has found in the pages of the Calendar, while he was yet active and zealous, in the discharge of his military and political duties. To this notice, it is our task to add that Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY departed this life at Meerut, on the 15th of July last. A short period before his death, his attention was called to an event, within the strong Fort of Bhurtpore, from which may yet probably result occurrences, of the first importance to the British Empire in India. On the death of the Rajah of that place, Sir DAVID, in virtue of his authority, as Political Agent of the Governor General, took measures to ensure the tranquillity of Bhurtpore, on the accession of the young Rajah, a boy of seven years of age—A Regency, consisting of the mother of the Rajah and her brother, was appointed to manage the affairs of the state, until the Rajah should attain the age at which to take them upon himself; and for a time all appears to have gone on quietly. A brother of the late Rajah, however, who considered himself as overlooked, by the appointment of the maternal uncle, had determined to seize by force what he regarded himself as deprived of by injustice—the custody of the young Rajah's person, and the Regency of the State during his minority. To effect this he commenced intriguing with a number of discontented spirits within Bhurtpore, and soon found himself strong enough [illegible] where the mother [illegible]

"On the Intelligence of this revolution reaching Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY, then at Delhi, he determined immediately to punish the usurper, and vindicate the authority that had placed the Regency in the hands of the murdered prince. With this view, he issued a Proclamation, which we have seen, to the Bhurtporeans, calling upon them to expel the usurper from the Fort—urging them with this view, to consult together, and to effect the object without the interference of the Company; but intimating, at the same time, that if this was not done by themselves, he should advance on Bhurtpore in great force, and punish the rebellious in a signal manner—Sir DAVID did not mean his threat to be a mere *brutum fulmen*, for at the same time, he took the most active measures for collecting a force, to compel compliance. Troops from Meerut, Cawnpore, Muttra, and other places, were ordered to march towards Bhurtpore; and as it is well known to be the most extensive, and strongest Fort in India, a very large train of battering artillery was also ordered into the field. The troops, placed under orders of march, were said to amount to not less than 15,000, and the artillery, to consist of a field of nearly one hundred pieces. Strong as Bhurtpore has always been considered, little doubt was entertained that should the usurper hold out, this force would be sufficient to overwhelm him in a few days, and if we are to credit the story, that on being called on to surrender, he sent back a gold mohur and a leaden bullet to Sir DAVID, it seems equally clear, that our troops would have had the task, and the honour of proving, that the character which this place has attained, could not be sustained for a month before British Bravery and discipline, revenging the indignity inflicted on the British arms by this strong hold, and effacing that reproach, which, in the estimation of Native India, has been cast on British discipline and valor, as the proud and insolent fortress of Bhurtpore.

"It did not, however, appear expedient, in the eyes of the Supreme Government, to carry Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY's measures into immediate effect, and the opportunity was consequently not afforded him of adding another to the many laurels, which he had earned in the Indian Field. The resignation of his Political Agency followed soon after this period,—and it was said, that the gallant officer meditated a return to Europe. But before returning to the Presidency with this view, Sir DAVID paid a visit to Meerut, where he arrived on the 13th July, and where he expired two days afterwards, full of fame and years—high in the estimation of his King and country, and beloved and adored by all his brethren in arms."

The accounts received from Ireland are very satisfactory. The country enjoys tranquillity, nor has the rejection of the Catholic Bill disturbed, in the slightest degree, the public repose. The attempt to disfranchise them has rendered the Catholic Association unpopular with thousands. They committed a gross error, and cannot retrace their steps.

LIFE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—The author of *Waverley*, in the Introduction to the *Tales of the Crusades*, announces his intention of writing a Life of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. This perhaps will be the most arduous task on which this distinguished writer has yet entered. Firm as is his hand, and keen his eye, and strong as are his resemblances of the men of his own nation, we almost tremble for the result, when we see him about to enter on the character of an individual, who in his life and character, had so little in common with the variety of the human species, with which SCOTT is most conversant.---SCOTT has been successful in delineating only the Scotch character, which is, indeed, strongly marked and admirably adapted for a pencil like his. The English, who are less strongly marked, and hardly possess a determinate character he has never yet hit. But how much must the difficulty be increased when the subject is the astute, ardent and yet flexible native of the South, who can suddenly spring from one extreme to another; who, when interest or convenience demands it, can stop short in the most impetuous movements, and conceal the workings of his soul under an exterior that seems expressive of very different sensations! However, we shall not prejudge.

THE GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 9.

By a letter from Saugor just received we have obtained the following information.

The H. C. Surveying Ship Discovery arrived at Saugor on the 18th or 19th of October, with the Bishop of Calcutta and family, all well.

It is considered extremely probable, that Mr. Robinson will return in the Discovery to this place as Archdeacon.

In her passage from Ceylon, the Discovery encountered a heavy gale of wind, and afterwards picked up 30 people in a small boat belonging to the Lackadives; the vessels to which they belonged having foundered in the gale. No particulars were stated.

It is said, the British resident in the Persian Gulph, has been directed to order, that all vessels proceeding from the Port of Sharga, be treated by our cruizers as pirates, unless the Sheik causes immediate restitution of the property seized by his people, in boats belonging to the Imaum of Muscat and the Sheik of Bahrein.

By the last arrival from the Gulph we have been informed, that Colonel Stannus had made his visit to the Prince of Shiraz, who received him with every mark of attention and respect.

ARRIVALS—Lieutenant J. H. Bell, 11th Regt.
Captain W. Hewitt, 6th Regt.
Captain Newton, M. B.
Surgeon Trigge, 6th Regt.
Captain W. Girdleston, B. N. I.
Lieut. Col. J. Dunbar, 3d Lt. Cavalry.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. W. Stewart, 24th Regt.
Lieut. Col. C. Hodgson, H. B.
[illegible] J. Gloag, 2d Grenadier Regt.
[illegible] A. Montefiore,
[illegible] N. I.
Lieut. T. Briggs, 24th Regt.
Lieut. N. Lechmere, 2d Troop H. B.
Ensign H. Duncan, 5th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—November 9th French Ship Le Madras, Captain J. Pieck from Bordeaux and Madras, 22d October.

10th, Honble Company's Transport Ship Charles Forbes, Captain Thomas Bryden, from Calcutta and Prince of Wales Island 3d August.

Do. Ship Eliza, Captain D. Oliver, from Calcutta 14th October.

Do. Brig Holly Lutchmee, Captain W. Rodgers, Madras 23d August and Columbo 1st Nov.

11th, Ship Sumdany, Naquedah Aboobucker, from Ceylon.

Passengers per Le Madras.—Mr. H. Lugrin and Mr. Mathews.

Passengers per Charles Forbes.—Captain Girdlestone, B. N. I. J. Trigge H. M. 6th Regiment, 4 Soldiers, 7 Sepoys, 2 Lascars, 1 Gunner's Mate.

Passenger per Eliza.—Captain L. Smith.

Passenger per Holly Lutchmee.—M. Gibson Esq.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 5th Ship La Constance, Captain A. Regnaud, to Tellicherry and Mauritius.

Do. 6th Ship Lady Kennaway, Captain Thomas Surflen, to London.

Do. 8th Ship Dorothy, Captain James Garnock, to Liverpool.

Do. Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy to Surat and Tankara Bunder.

Passengers by Lady Kennaway.—Mrs. Pepper and 2 children, Lieut. Kingston, and Lieut. Gloag.

Passengers by Dorothy.—Mrs. Bird and 2 children and Mr. Stoquileur.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—October 22d, Ship Reliance, Capt. J. Hunter, from Rangoon 25th September.

25th, Ship King George the Fourth, Capt. P. Buttler, from Calcutta 10th October.

26th, Brig Eliza, Capt. J. H. Dennison, from Masulipatam 20th October.

DEPARTURES.—October 21st, Brig Kent, Capt. T. L. Symers, for Ceylon and the Malabar Coast.

Do. Brig Minerva, Capt. J. Norris, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Kingston, Capt. Bowen, for Calcutta.

25th, Brig Eliza, Capt. N. Birsay, for Rangoon.

26th, Ship Reliance, Capt. J. Hunter, for Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—October 18th, French Brig Suzanne, P. Desse, from Bordeaux 11th June.

19th, H. C. C. Ship Broxbornebury, T. Hewson, from London 5th June and Madras 5th October.

Do. Ship Carn Brea Castle, T. Davey, from London 5th July.

Do. Brig Resource, T. Ross, from Penang 22d September.

Do. American Ship George, T. Saunders, from Salem 1st July.

20th. H. C. S. Ship Albion, C. Weller, from London 8th June.

21st. Ship John Taylor, G. Atkinson, from Liverpool 16th June.

Do. H. C. Cruizer Discovery, G. B. Brucks, from Bombay and Point de Galle.

Do. H. C. Ship Research, W. Clements, from Arracan 12th October.

Do. French Ship Pacifique, H. Bagin, from Bordeaux, and Pondicherry 8th October.

23d. American Brig Brahmin, W. Gould, from New York 20th May and Madeira 8th July.

Passengers per Broxbornebury, from Madras:—Brigadier C. Grant, H. M. 54th Regiment; Capt. E. Evanson, H. M. 54th Regiment; Lieut. Alexander 7th N. I.; G. A. Bushby, Esq.; Mrs. Bushby; Miss M. K. Bushby; E. Nathaniel, Esq.; and Miss Snow.

Per Albion, from London:—Lieutenant Crommelin, in charge of 50 H. C. Recruits and 1 Woman.

Per John Taylor, from Liverpool:—Mr. John Henderson, Free Merchant.

Per Discovery from Ceylon:—Bishop Heber and Family; Reverend James Robinson; Dr. Smith; Mrs. Smith.

Per Research, from Arracan:—Brigadier General J. W. Morrison, C. B.; Captain F. Hawkins, A. D. C. to Ditto; Captain J. Dickinson, Mug Levy; Mr. R. Verling, Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 44th Regiment; Mr. Grime, Assistant Surgeon, 1st Light Infantry Battalion; Mr. Bell, Assistant Surgeon, 62d Bengal Native Infantry; Lieutenant Smith, Sub-Assistant Commissary General; Lieutenant Watt, 27th Bengal Infantry Battalion; Lieutenants Corri, Boscawen, Boswell, Craigie, and Winter, of the 2d Light Infantry Battalion; Mr. Charles Bidwell, Free Mariner.

DEPARTURES.—October 18th, Ship Thetis, C. F. Davies, for Arracan.

19. Ship La Belle Alliance, G. Honner, for Rangoon—Ship Anna Robertson, C. Poteer, for Arracan.

20. Ship Edward Strettell, Robert Craw, for Arracan—Ship Phœnix, E. H. Cliffe, for Arracan.

21. Ship Susan, G. Stodart, for Arracan.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 7th Instant, At St. Thomas's Church, by the Revd. Charles Jackson, B. C. L. Captain J. G. Richards of the 11th Regt. Native Infantry, to Catherine, 4th daughter of Richard Foquett Esq. of Clatterford, Isle of Wight.

BIRTHS.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. Briggs of a Daughter.

At Colabah on the 10th Instant, the wife of Mr. W. J. Marshall, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Poona on the 4th Instant, Mr. Troop Quarter Master Thomas Tiernan, of the 2d Troop Horse Artillery, aged 31 years.

At Rampart Row, on the 7th Instant, Anna Maria Louisa, the Infant Daughter of Robert Baxter Esq. aged 22 months and 3 days.

At Joora bunder, on the 9th Instant, on the route from Rajkote to Bhoej, Ensign James Greig Mudie, 2d Grenadier Regiment N. I. much regretted by his brother officers.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 24th Oct. at St. George's Church, by the Revd. R. A. Denton, James Webster, Esq. to Emily Anne, only Daughter of Wm. Browne, Esq. M. D.

DEATHS.—At Tranquebar, on the 11th Oct. Mrs. Louisa Janet Harris, wife of Capt. R. Harris, aged 29 years.

At his Mother's house, in John Pereira's on the 17th Oct. Mr. P. J. Brady, Son of the late Lieut. P. Brady, of the Carnatic Ordnance Artificers, aged 19 years and 6 months.

At Madras, on the 23d Oct., Mr. Felix Leroux, aged 19 years.

On the 25th Oct. Mrs. Thomas Yelsmore.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 15th October, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church o Calcutta, by the Reverend Simao, Mr. William Roberts, to Miss Caroline Garrette.

BIRTHS.—At Saugor, on the 10th September, the Wife of Conductor Frederick Mann, of a Son

At Trivandram, on the 15th September, the Lady of Captain Lethbridge, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Bulundshur, on the 21st September, Powell Holt, eldest Son of Captain H. White, 2d Extra Light Cavalry.

At Cawnpore, on the 5th October, Miss Lydia Dampier Norris, eldest Daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel John Norris, of the Madras Engineers.

At Calcutta, on the 13th October, Mr. William McKintosh, Head Assistant in the Executive Commissariat Office.

At Calcutta, on the 17th October, Mr. John D'Souza, aged 55 years.

At Calcutta, on the 18th October, Mr. James Byng Bone Assistant in the House of Messrs. Joseph Barretto and Sons, aged 22 years.

Madras Intelligence.

OCTOBER 28, 1825.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

8 per Cent. Paper 25 per Cent. Prem.
Old 5 " 1 per Cent Discount.
New 5 " par. " "

Exchange at 106¼ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa." Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 9⅛ at 3 months sight.
" " 1 | 10 at 6 Do. do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay 98 B. Rs. per 100 M. Rs.

Rules and Regulations of the Madras Apprenticing Society, adopted on the 5th of April, 1825. and revised at subsequent Meetings.

I.---That a Society be established under the designation of "*the Madras Apprenticing Society.*"

II.---That the object of this Society be a similarity of design with the "*Calcutta Apprenticing Society.*" in training up Christian Youths, the offspring of Europeans and their descendants, to useful trades and occupations.

III.—That *the Right Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta* be solicited to become the PATRON of this Institution.

IV.—That the *Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras* be solicited to become VICE PATRON of this Institution.

V.—That the business of the Institution be conducted by a Committee, consisting of twenty Directors, to be chosen at the Annual Meeting of the Society, and who will elect a President and Vice President either from themselves or from the Subscribers at large, to be added to the Committee.

VI.—That the Committee be authorized to solicit such Gentlemen to become *Vice Patrons*, who may evince their good will to the Institution.

VII.—That Gentlemen contributing a Donation of *five hundred Rupees* and upwards, be considered BENEFACTORS of this Institution.

VIII.—That contributors of a Donation of not less a sum than *fifty Rupees*, with a Subscription of *five Rupees per Month*, be considered *Honorary Members* of the Committee.

IX.—That the Committee appoint a Treasurer, a Secretary and other Officers from their own body, and have the power to fill up vacancies that may occur in the Committee during the year.

X.---That the Funds of the Society be deposited in the Government Bank, and be held, through the medium of the Treasurer, at the disposal of the Committee.

XI.---That the Committee meet on the second Tuesday of every month, and as often else as may be found necessary, at such place as shall be most convenient; and that eight members form a quorum, and be competent to transact any business connected with the Funds and objects of the Society. All questions before the Committee to be determined by a majority of voices; but if these be equal, the question to be postponed for the consideration of a future Meeting.

XII.---That a correspondence be opened with the Calcutta Society, soliciting its friendly intercourse, and an interchange of the proceedings of the respective Institutions.

XIII.---That the Committee place out youths of both sexes, in need of support from this society, with respectable persons engaged in useful trades and occupations, who may be willing to take them as Apprentices for a limited term of years; and be authorized to pay for such Apprentices, if required, a moderate premium or stated monthly allowance, during part of the term of their Apprenticeship, for defraying the expense of their maintenance and Instruction, until their labor and services shall become a sufficient compensation.

XIV.---That all other arrangements, in execution of the general design of this Institution, be left to the Committee of Managers; and that a report of their proceedings be laid before an Annual Meeting of the Members of the Society to be held in the month of March of every year, with an account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the preceding year.

XV.---That the Committee be authorized to entertain the requisite establishment of Collecting Peons, and to defray other contingent expenses.

XVI.---That donations and subscriptions be solicited from the Public for the objects of this Institution, and that a list of Benefactors and Subscribers be published with the Annual Report of the Committee's Proceedings.

[*Govt. Gaz Oct.* 27.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs. As.	25th October, 1825.	Rs. As.	SELL.
Premium	27 8	Remittable Loan 6 P.Ct.	26 8	Premium.
Discount	0 6	5 Per Cent Loan 1822-23	0 12	Discount.
Ditto	0 4	4 Per Cent Loan 1824-25	0 1	Ditto.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On *London* 6 Months sight, 2*s* 0*d*. *a* 2*s*. 1*d*. per *Sa. Rs.*
Madras 30 Days Ditto, 94 *a* 98 *Sa. Rs.* per 100 Mad. Rs.
Bombay ditto ditto, 98 *Sa. Rs.* per 100 Bombay Rs.
Bank Shares, Premium 5000 to 4700.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Approved Private Bills and Notes discount at.....6 0 per cent.
Government and Salary Bills Ditto....5 0 "
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 2 Months certain.....5 8 "

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 17th October 1825.
No. 3322. GENERAL ORDERS.

With the sanction of Government, the Detachment of Invalids, &c. about to proceed to England on board the Ship *Larkins*, under the Command of Lieutenant Swayne, of His Majesty's 44th Regiment, are to be Embarked at Gun-fire to-morrow morning for the purpose of proceeding to the Ship at Diamond Harbour.

The Brigade Major to the King's Troops will make over the necessary Documents respecting the Accounts, &c. &c. to the Lieutenant, who will upon his Embarkation forward the prescribed reports to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 18th October, 1825.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

14th Light Dragoons.

Captain James Tomlinson, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Wetherall who exchanges, 17th October, 1825.

13th Light Dragoons.

Captain Charles Wetherall, from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Tomlinson who exchanges, 17th October 1825.

The leave of Absence granted by Lieutenant-General Bowser, Commanding the Army in Chief at Madras, to Captain Taylor, of His Majesty's 13th Dragoons, to proceed to Sea on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account for Six Months from date of Embarkation, is confined.

The undermentioned Officers have received his Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned:

13th Light Infantry---Major Sale, from——— to 24th November, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

54th Regiment---Captain Evanson, from 28th September, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto.

MEMORANDUM.

In General Orders of the 19th August last, No. 3290, under the Head of Appointment in the 69th Foot, for Abraham Collis Anderson to be Ensign, from the 12th June, "1824," read 12th *June*, 1823.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 20th October 1825.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

1st Foot.

Ensign Edward Muleer, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Williamson deceased, 17th April 1825.

Ensign and Adjutant J. Richardson to have the rank of Lieutenant, 17th April 1825.

Ensign J. W. Butt, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Bickner deceased, 24th Aug. 1825.

38th Foot.

Lieutenant G. Mackay to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Birch deceased, 9th September, 1825.

Ensign W. H. Minchin, from the 31st Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Mackay promoted, 9th September, 1825.

Ensign J. Jackson Lowth, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Torrens deceased, 11th September, 1825.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to approve of D. Macluine Ross, Gentleman, joining the 1st Royals as a Volunteer.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *A. G.*

Our latest accounts from Aracan continue very distressing: but this is what there was too much reason to fear during the month of October, on all hands allowed to be one of the most sickly and unhealthy of the year. The change of the monsoon will no doubt bring with it a more healthy state of the atmosphere; and it is consolatory to reflect, that the troops now proceeding to Aracan have every prospect of enjoying good health, during the favourable months of the year, now nearly commencing.

In the Upper Provinces, wars and rumours of war form the order of the day. The Chiefs at Bhurtpore, arrayed one against another, are distinguishing themselves by those sanguinary skirmishes, for which they have always been remarkable when contending with one another: and our interference, were it no other ground than that of the policy of preventing such bad examples from spreading, will come in good time, we hope, to restore tranquillity, not more by punishing the present breach of engagements, than by taking away the means of future aggression, found in those pseudo-independent forts, which a singular policy has hitherto allowed to exist. Circumstances have ceased to require from us the observance of this policy; and when presented with a fair opportunity of replacing it by a better, no doubt can exist of this opportunity being embraced.

[*John Bull, October* 19

In one of the Morning Heralds, we observed a notice that Mr. W. B. Bayley has been appointed a Provisional Member of Council.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, October* 20.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors, we understand, have appointed J. H. HARDINGTON Esquire, (now in Council) a Member of the Supreme Council; and W. B. BAYLEY Esquire, a Provisional Member of Council.

[*India Gazette, October* 20.

Bhurtpore.—Letters from Agra, dated the 5th Instant, report that DOORJUN SAUL's troops recovered their position before Kamur, which place they have again invested with a large force, and the battering has recommenced.—Several actions have been fought with various success.---The most severe loss has been on the side of DOORJUN SAUL, but MADHOO SING'S Troops are apprehensive that they will not be able to maintain their position against the superior force and resources of DOORJUN SAUL.---A number of Chiefs have fallen in the late actions---amongst others a J'hat Surdaur, in the service of DOORJUN SAUL.---MADHOO SING is said to be seriously unwell, which he states as a reason for not heading his troops.---He has closed the Gates of Deeg, and mounted guns, prepared to resist an expected attack.

[*Government Gazette, Oct.* 20.

The Bill which has been brought into the House of Lords by the Marquis of Hastings, and read a second time, after having had the sanction of the Judges, appears to us not to have attracted that attention, which, if our view of it is correct, it merits. We are exceedingly gratified at finding his Lordship so immediately after his arrival in England taking measures to place the conduct pursued by the house of Wm. Palmer and Co. in relation to the charge of usury, in its just point of view. If we rightly understand the Bill, and the principle on which the Judgment of the Judges was formed, his Lordship has by this single act struck at the root of the charge of usury, and thereby we think established the claim of the house to compensation. Involved as the Noble Lord's character as a Statesman has avowedly been, while there have been those who have ventured to insinuate even beyond that, it is not surprising that a Nobleman possessed of the strict and punctilious sense of honor which has distinguished his character through life, will not tamely allow the most distant shade to rest on it---and we cannot but think that the measure above alluded to is only the precursor of others, and that the Noble Lord will not rest until he has proved that his political character has suffered no blemish. The pamphlet of Mr. Kinnaird must have had considerable influence; not so much from any remarks of his own, as he has very judiciously been sparing of them, but by the publication of some other documents which did not appear in the papers published for the proprietors; but which undoubtedly bear testimony to the justness of His Lordship's views, and to the integrity of his honor. We should be happy were it possible to obtain an unequivocal testimony of the estimation in which he is held in this country at this late period after his departure; and as an opportunity may possibly shortly offer, we venture to throw out the hint. It is known that instead of the picture voted at the Town Hall on the occasion of his departure, the Committee have resolved to have a Statue. We should much like to improve on this, and to have the original proposal carried into effect---viz. an Equestrian Statue to be placed in the center of the semicircle in front of the Town Hall.

[*John Bull, Oct.* 21.

Probert, the accomplice of Thurtell was executed on Monday the 20th June. The crime of this man was horse-stealing, for which death is seldom inflicted, we cannot see therefore why he should have suffered the extreme penalty of the law in this case, independently of our disapprobation of the punishment of death for such an offence in *any* case. He was odious, and had before been concerned in an atrocious transaction, for which he had been tried: no doubt these circumstances weighed with the advisers of the Crown, but we cannot cordially approve of the principle here seemingly sanctioned of *accumulative* punishment.

[*Ben. Hur. Oct.* 22.

Singapore Intelligence.

SINGAPORE CHRONICLE,---JUNE 23.

SNAKES.

Among the novel objects which the natural history of this island offers to the scientific observer, Snakes are amongst the most curious and interesting. From 40 to 50 distinct species have already been collected, among which many are believed to be entirely new. The Malays, who are particular to redundancy in small matters, have a name for every one of them. Among them is the Python or ULAR SAWAH, improperly called the Boa constrictor, although we have met with none of extraordinary magnitude, and two curious species of hooded snake. In so great a variety, six poisonous species only have been found, nor is the bite of these in the highest degree venomous, as the worst of them seldom destroy a fowl in less than half an hour, and we have not yet heard of a death from their bite among the inhabitants. This mischievous or worthless part of the creation is not less numerous than various in Singapore, so that a naturalist is presented with daily opportunities of observing their habits and manners. We may notice two examples of these habits which fell under our own observation. The most poisonous of the whole is a green snake, spotted black and yellow, with a triangular shaped head, and a pair of formidable fangs on each side of the mouth. This animal in its habits is so sluggish nd so little irritable, that we have seen the Malays sport with it in their naked hands without the fangs being extracted. We have seen the same animal die in three hours from the bite of a hooded snake, to which it had offered no resistance, although the most poisonous of the two. Two days ago a Malay brought to a gentleman a couple of snakes of different species, tyed by the neck and body to one pole, the largest about six feet long and the smallest about four. In this situation the former took the head of the latter in its mouth and there held it fast, being unable to swallow his prey from the tightness of the ligature round the neck. As soon as this was undone, however, he commenced the proceess of deglutition, and by slow means swallowed the whole in about half an hour, not in the least disturbed from its purpose by the presence of a number of persons, nor by being frequently handled and moved, his whole beastly existence being apparently absorbed in the one appetite of satisfying his hunger.

SINGAPORE CHRONICLE,--JULY 7.

MELVILLE ISLAND.---Most of our readers have heard of the new settlement in the Gulph of Carpentaria which was formed last year by H. M. S. Tamar.---It was called Port Cockburn and is situated upon Melville Island in Lat. 11 South and near the end of Endeavor Straits ---The chief object held in view by the projectors of this settlement was understood to be the opening of a commerce with the Malays and Chinese who repair annually to that quarter for the purpose of collecting Beech de mar. We are sorry to learn that these expectations are likely to be blasted, not from any fault in the choice of situation as far as regards locality, but from the inhospitable nature of the soil and the debilitating effects of climate.

The vegetable productions of this portion of New Holland appear to be few in number, and the grass which grows on the island is represented to possess a poisonous quality which kills all the cattle who feed upon it. This is a curse most dreadful on a new settlement; cultivation might perhaps remove it in time, but the obstacles which are naturally opposed to cultivation in every new colony, are sufficient of themselves to conrbat, and often dishearten the Settler in the very commencement of his labours---If the Settlement of Port Cockburn succeeds, and overcomes these numerous difficulties we shall rejoice at it, as we do at every new channel which is opened for the extension of our trade, but we cannot help expressing our fears, that the contrary will be the case, (as we foretold from the first) and that the Settlement will be altogether abandoned.

SINGAPORE CHRONICLE.---JULY 21.

PARIAH DOGS.---There is scarcely a part of India in which it has not been found necessary to adopt some measures for reducing the numbers of this degenerate class of the canine race. In Singapore the increase of these animals appears to keep pace with, if not to exceed, that of the human population. We must, however, denounce them a very useless acquisition to a commercial emporium, for as far as we know they have never shewn any interest in mercantile affairs, and we would, for that reason alone, recommend the immediate extirpation of the whole species. Here, however, arises a difficulty, the cruel and inhuman manner in which they are disposed of at other places we should not wish to see introduced here, and we beg our readers will assist us in pointing out some less bloody way of attaining the same end.

English News.

WAR OFFICE,—JUNE 17.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint, the undermentioned Officers of the East India Company's Forces to take rank, by Brevet, in the East Indies only:

Major Generals Sir T. Dallas, Cuppage, Dyce, Corner, Gordon, Clarke, Blackford,

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1825.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Grant, Baillie, Cuppage, Laurence, Sir G. Martindell, Rumley, Sir Geo. S. Brown, and Sir Tho. Brown, to be Lieut. Generals.

Colonels—Cunninghame, Shuldham, Leith, Pierce, and Hewitt—to be Major-Generals.

Lieut. Colonels—Carpenter, Caldwell, and Osborne, to be Colonels.

Promotions in His Majesty's Regts. in India.

13th Foot--Major Sale to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Brevet Major Thornhill to be Major.

31st--Brevet Major Eagar to be Major.

38th--Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Evans to be Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. James Baillie to be Major.

45th--Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. Stackpoole to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Brevet Lieut. Colonel J. M. Stackpoole to be Major.

59th--Major Bathurst, and Brevet Major Cust, to be Majors.---*Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser, June 20.*

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday June 20.

SCOTCH APPEALS.

Fullarton *v.* Dalrymple.—The *Lord Chancellor* this day took an extensive view of this case, the source of which has been a subject of litigation for nearly thirty years, in the Courts of Session in Scotland, and by appeal to this House. We have frequently seen, during this present Session of Parliament, six or eight Scotch Advocates at one time at the bar of the House of Lords. The case involves the title to the great Bargennie Estate, and the circumstances of it, are these: In 1688, on the marriage of John Hamilton, of Bargennie settlement, a strict entail was made of this property, and that entail, in the progress of time, descended upon Sir Hugh Dalrymple (formerly Hamilton), and in succession from him, his brothers, John Hamilton, and Robert Hamilton, and some sisters, would become entitled. It happened also, that Sir Hew inherited an estate, called North Berwick, which had descended to him *exparte materna*, but which was clogged with a proviso, that no person should possess it who did not use the name and arms of Dalrymple, which he could not do if he retained the state of Bargennie. Upon this Sir Hew executed a deed of contravention of entail, whereby the estate was limited to his brother, John Hamilton, in tail, with remainder to his brother, Robert Hamilton, in tail, but with this proviso, that if they should die without leaving heirs of their bodies, or if Sir Hew, or the heirs of his body, could ever legally inherit the Bargennie estate, he and they were to be allowed to do so. John Hamilton having arrived at a great age, and finding himself without issue, had executed another deed, limiting back the property to Sir Hew. The Honourable Mrs. Fullarton, the appellant, is a descendant of the sister of Sir Hew, and she has contended that she is entitled to the Bargennie state, Sir Hew having made his election in adopting his maternal state, and his brother John not having the power by the law of Scotland to do any act to prejudice her title; whilst the family of Sir Hew contend—1st, that he had no right to disinherit them by any act of his, and that they therefore may still claim under the original entail; and 2dly, that John Hamilton did will and limit back to Sir Hew and his issue the estate of Bargennie.

The opinions of the Judges of the Scotch Courts were much divided upon these points; the greater part of them, the Chancellor stated, had given their opinions in favour of the respondent, whilst the others had expressed their opinions in support of the appellant's case; that all their opinions were entitled to great respect and deserved the most serious consideration of their Lordships; that he had not allowed the opinions of the many to weigh with him, because they were the opinions of the many, but he had considered all the opinions, with a view to arrive at a just conclusion of the Scotch law upon the subject, and that the result was, that he thought the opinions of the many were, in this instance, consistent with the law of Scotland; that he should, therefore, propose to their Lordships, to confirm the Interlocutor of the Court below, leaving out some few words (which, as well as we could collect, were, "both" and "according to the intention"), thereby dismissing the appeal.

The Earl of Lauderdale spoke at some length upon the case; and we understood him to differ in opinion, on some points, with his Noble and Learned Friend.

After with the Lord Chancellor, having resumed the Woolsack, put the question to the House, that the Interlocutor of the Court of Sessions be affirmed, which was carried without a division.

The effect of this decree leaves the family of Sir Hew Dalrymple in possession of the Bargennie Estate, and defeats the claims of Mrs. Fullarton, at least as long as there shall be issue in that family capable of inheriting under the intail, and the conditions of the intail shall continue to be performed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, June 17.

SIR ROBERT WILSON.

Mr. Abercrombie said, that he rose for the purpose of adverting to the case of an Honourable Member of that House (Sir R. Wilson), and in doing so wished it to be distinctly understood, that he did not mean to call in question the conduct of the Commander-in-Chief; nor did he wish in any respect to restrain the prerogative of the Crown. He did not wish to invite a revision of the past; but his object was to persuade the House to do honour to itself, by doing justice to one who, in a long and gallant career, had done honour to his country. If any passages of his life were erroneous, he was sure that his errors were the result of the ardour of a generous spirit. He would ask the House if there was a case in which the military career of a gallant Officer was to be for ever closed. He wished that it might be permitted to him to appeal to those Members of the House who were also members of the same profession with his Gallant Friend; and he would have asked them whether by replacing him in that rank, which his services had obtained for him, they would not have felt highly gratified. If that were so, he doubted not they would not be backward in expressing it; and if the House seconded that feeling, there were those present, who, as they had the power, would not want the inclination to state it in the proper quarter. If this act of grace and favour were conceded, let it come when it would, it would be received by the House, by the Army, and by the Public, with the highest satisfaction.

Mr. Lyttleton was highly gratified at the manner in which the matter had been introduced by his learned Friend, and expressed the pleasure it would give him, and he doubted not, the Public, if his Majesty should be advised to restore the gallant Officer to his rank.

Mr. Wodehouse thought, there could not be a more gratifying proposition made to the highest Personage in the realm than this, if it led to the expression of a sentiment by the House in favour of the restoration of the gallant Officer.

Lord W. Bentinck said, it was his opinion, and he believed that of the army at large, that there was no individual who had rendered more brilliant services than Sir R. Wilson, but he thought the matter ought to be put on the express footing of an Act of Grace and favour of the Crown.

Mr Calvert concurred in the opinion of the preceding speaker.

Sir M. Ridley said, that if errors had been committed by the individual in question, they were rather errors of the moment, than deliberate ones. Any Act of favour towards the gallant Friend would, he was persuaded, be highly gratifying to the House and the Public.

Sir R. Fergusson said, that the restoration of Sir R. Wilson, will be hailed with satisfaction by the Army and the Country.

General Hope said, he had often served with the Gallant Officer alluded to, and he was persuaded there was no man possessed qualities more fitting to shine in that profession, of which he (General Hope) was a Member.

Mr. Mansfield said, that he should feel the highest gratification if the favour of the Crown were extended to the Gallant Officer.

Mr. Brougham said, he was consulted by the Gallant Officer on the painful occasion to which allusion had been made, and he defended himself on that occasion with the greatest possible forbearance.

The Speaker then left the Chair, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer (in the Committee) moved the insertion of the Approbation Clause, which was agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received on Monday next.

Wednesday, June 22.

ARRESTS IN AUSTRIA.

Mr. Brougham asked the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, whether he was aware of the fact of the arrest of General Devereux, a native of Ireland, by the Austrian Government?

Mr. Secretary Canning said that he was only aware of the fact from private information.

Mr. Brougham stated that it was only from a fear of injuring Gen. Devereux and other individuals in the custody of the Austrian, and Prussian Government also, that he had been withheld, very reluctantly, during the last two years, from making those observations on their cases, which on various occasions he had an opportunity of doing.

CANADA PRIZE MONEY.

Mr. Bernal asked the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, if he could afford any information, whether the decision of the trustees with respect to the Canada Prize Money was likely to arrive at a period?

Mr. Secretary Canning said that the trustees appointed by his Majesty to ascertain and collect this prize money, had exerted themselves with the utmost diligence to collect that which might be considered as coming within his Majesty's warrant of appointment, and they had already prepared lists of distribution, which would enable them soon to terminate their labours.

Mr. Bernal stated that if something satisfactory did not turn out between the time of the prorogation and the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, he should consider himself bound, without confining himself to any precise line of proceeding, to take some steps on the subject,

SHIPWRIGHTS' COMBINATIONS.

Mr. Huskisson put off the third reading of the Registry of Ships' Bill to-morrow, and gave notice that he should, on the third reading propose an additional clause, which was of some importance in the present state of the shipping in the River Thames. The clause would enable his Majesty in Council to allow ships which were lying without repairs, in consequence of combinations, to go for repairs to any foreign port.——(Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. Baring objected to the practice of bringing up important clauses on the third reading of a Bill. He did not allude to the present clause, which as far as he could judge, was extremely important, and an esential benefit to the shipping interest, but he particularly alluded to a clause for providing for the payment of the Church Establishment in the West Indies out of the Four and a Half per Cents, which was introduced on the third reading of the Bill. He thought the practice highly to be reprobated.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer entirely concurred in the principle laid down by the Honorable Gentleman, and had endeavoured, on more than one occasion, to prevent the practice he referred to, but he thought there was no ground for a charge of being taken by surprise in the case to which the Honourable Gentleman alluded. The clause, certainly, was not originally in the Bill, but it had been introduced in consequence of the suggestion of the Honourable Member for Aberdeen, who was the real author of this objectionable clause. —(Hear, hear from Mr. Hume.)

LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

Mr. Brougham being called upon by the Speaker, to proceed with his motion for referring the petition of Bishop Burnett, complaining of the conduct of Lord Charles Somerset, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, to a Select Committee, stated that as it was not his intention to put the Noble Lord on his trial without giving him an opportunity of being heard, and as his motion only meant to pledge the House to institute an inquiry early next Session, there being no probability of proceeding far in it this, perhaps it would be better to save the House the trouble of any discussion on the subject, and he should therefore withdraw the motion.

Mr. Secretary Canning said he was not present when the subject was originally brought forward, nor was he acquainted with the circumstances. He had since inquired into them, and found that, with respect to all the circumstances stated in the petition of Bishop Burnett, which related to himself, they were under the consideration of the Commissioners of Inquiry. The other circumstances referred to, which related to other persons, it would not be proper to bring into discussion on the petition of a third person who had nothing to do with them. He was further empowered to state that Lord Charles Somerset was under leave of absence, he presumed to meet these charges, and he had not the least doubt he would soon be here. Whether that was the case or not, it was certain the Commissioners would be in England before Parliament met again, and upon that the Executive Government would be able to do what was now impossible—form an opinion of its own. With respect to Bishop Burnett, he could assure the Hon. and Learned Gentlemen that, if the Committee was to be appointed to-morrow, the office had not the means of furnishing any official documents.

Mr. Brougham said, that as the Governor was on his way home, it would be worse than useless, and manifestly unjust, to enter into an inquiry until he should appear, and have an opportunity of meeting his accusers.

Mr. Secretary Canning begged it to be understood, that he did not state there had been any order about his absence. Either he would be here, or more information would be received.

Mr. Brougham said that if the Governor did not avail himself of his leave of absence, all his scruples about his absence would be removed.

Mr. Hume hoped that the delay in the inquiry into the petition of Bishop Burnett would not delay justice in the case of the other individuals whose petitions he had presented, and who were now in England waiting till Government should decide on their cases.

Mr. W. Horton informed the Honourable Member for Aberdeen, who had asked him the other night whether he had received any communication respecting the case, accounts had been received from New South Wales, stating that the individual in question was an escaped felon.

Mr. Hume observed, that that did not alter the case of Lord Charles Somerset towards that individual.

Lord Edward Somerset said, that not happening to be present when this petition was brought forward, and feeling a deep interest in the character and reputation of his Noble relative, he was anxious to take the earliest opportunity of assuring the Hon. and Learned Gentlemen and the House, that the Noble Lord, so far from shrinking from inquiry, was most anxious to submit the whole of his conduct, and all the measures of his Administration, to the fullest and most complete investigation. The House had heard from the Right Hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State, that instructions had been sent to the Commissioners of the Cape of Good Hope, to inquire minutely into the circumstances contained in this petition; the House was also aware, that the Commissioners had been engaged inquiring into the measures of his Noble relatives: The first object of that Noble Lord had been to give every facility to the measures of the Commission, being confident that the more his conduct was inquired into, the more satisfactory it would appear, and the sooner it would be rescued from those attacks and abuses to which it had lately been exposed---(Hear, hear.) Publications had come from anonymous pens which might have been of the greatest injury, had not the very inconsistency of the charges been of a nature to destroy their credibility. Upon these grounds he implored the House at present to suspend its judgment.--- Hear, hear.)

Mr. Brougham, in allusion to what had fallen from the Noble Lord opposite, said he had not one feeling of prejudice on the subject, and so far from being influenced by statements which had been published against Lord Charles Somerset, he would declare that he had not read one word on the subject, except in one instance, when he was professionally consulted. He would follow the advice of the Hon. and Noble Lord, and suspend his judgment till the merits of the case came to be fully discussed, and he hoped every Member would do the same.—(Hear.)

Lord Edward Somerset explained.

Motion withdrawn.

The East India Judges Bill, and the Writs of Error Bill were both read a third time and passed.

THE SUNDAY TIMES,—June 12.

Marshal Macdonald, the Duke of Tarentum, was in the House of Lords on Monday night, accompanied by Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt. The Marshal [illegible] the recess behind the throne, and was an object of much curiosity. The duke is the descendant of an ancient Scotch family, and was one of the most distinguished, as well as the most respectable of Napoleon's generals.

GRAND REVIEW OF CAVALRY AT HOUNSLOW.

This review, which has been announced to the public day after day for weeks past, and which excited a considerable degree of interest, took place yesterday at Hounslow-heath. From a very early hour in the morning the road between London and Hounslow was thronged with every species of vehicle, filled with passengers of all ranks, to view the much talked-of grand spectacle. It has seldom fallen to our lot to witness a more numerous or more mixed assemblage, not excepting even the motley throng with which we have been so frequently amused on the road from London to Epsom Downs.

In the field, the lines were kept by the 8th Hussars, and it is but justice to say, that while ample ground was left for the military evolutions, ample space and every facility were given for the accommodation of the public.

At half-past 11 o'clock, the firing of artillery announced the arrival of His Majesty on the Heath. His Majesty was accompanied by a numerous suite, but from the immense pressure of the crowd, we could not get sufficiently near to distinguish the individuals of whom it was composed. His Royal Highness the Duke of York was on the field before the arrival of the King, attended by his staff, consisting of several General Officers. There was also on the field their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge.

The Duke of Wellington was not present, at least we did not see him, and we understood he was not on the field.

The troops to be reviewed were,

Cuirassier Brigade.—1st Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, 2d Life Guards. Twelve squadrons, under the command of Colonel the Hon. H. B. Lygon.

Heavy Brigade, 1st Dragoon Guards, 2d Dragoons (Greys), 2d Dragoons Guards. Ten squadrons under the command of Colonel Kearney, 2d Dragoon Guards.

Light Brigade,—7th Hussars, 12th Lancers, Six squadrons under the command of Colonel Brotherton 12th Lancers.

Artillery.—8 Field pieces, under the command of Colonel Downmen.

The whole were under the command of Lieut.-General Lord Edward Somerset. On the arrival of the King there was a general salute, the whole of the regiments being drawn up in double line, and the bands playing the national anthem, "God save the King." The troops then defiled before His Majesty at ordinary time, next at double quick time (the band of each regiment filing off and playing before the King as their respective corps passed.) The whole of the manœuvres were executed (as far as we could judge, and it was the opinion of many military men on the ground) in the most gallant style. At the conclusion, the corps again gave a general salute, the bands as before playing "God save the King." A considerable drawback on the pleasure of the day was caused by a tremendously heavy shower of rain, which began at the commencement of the evolu-

tions, and continued at intervals during the review. At the conclusion of the scene, the rain poured in torrents, and continued for a considerable time. Notwithstanding the immense crowd, we heard of very few accidents. There were some two or three dragoons unhorsed (one of them we were informed was much hurt), but with these exceptions, and those of a break down of a few glass-coaches, we heard of no serious accident.

Brigade Review of the Guards.—Yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, four battalions of the Guards, consisting of the second and third from the first regiment (Grenadiers) the second battalion of the Coldstream, the second battalion from the third regiment, amounting to upwards of two thousand men, with a portion, also, from the first battalion of the Coldstream, were assembled in Hyde Park, on the right of the Serpentine river, in brigade review, accompanied by their respective bands of music. His Royal Highness the Duke of York and his Staff took their station in front of the line, which extended a considerable distance, the whole presenting arms. The word of command was given by Colonel (now Major-General) Woodford, belonging to the Coldstream, who commenced the military movements by marching them in companies, then forming the battalions into solid squares, wheeling them in various directions, and marching them at slow and double quick time, which movements were kept up without intermission for an hour and a half, when the whole of manœuvres having been gone through in a well disciplined manner, the battalion severally formed into companies, with their bands of music, preceded by the pioneers, and at quick march left. His Royal Highness and Staff retired out of Hyde Park through Grosvenor-gate, escorted by several General Officers, among whom we observed Genera's Phipps, Doyle, Cook; Colonels Townsend, Sir Henry Bouverie, Jones, &c.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief will review four battalions of the Guards, in Hyde Park, on the 27th instant.

It is now reported, that the grand Cavalry Review, which was expected to take place at Hounslow, on Tuesday next, is put off to a future day.

After the Review of Regular Troops has taken place, it is the intention of his Royal Highness the Duke of York to review, on Wimbledon Common, the Light Horse Volunteers, the Surry Yeomanry, Honourable Artillery Company, and East India Volunteers. They will consist of about 1400 men, viz.—Surrey Yeomanry, 300; Light Horse, 200; Artillery Company, 200; East India Volunteers, 700.

The Subalterns who have been appointed to act as pay masters and Adjutants to the Depot Companies, are to receive the allowance granted to them by the Secretary at War, from the 25th instant inclusive. The pay of the Acting Adjutant is to be made up to 8s. 6d. a day; and the Acting Paymaster is to receive 4s. a day, in addition to his pay.

A Morning Paper says—"It is said that Sir Peter Laurie will start as a Candidate for the representation of the City in Parliament, on the Independent Anti Catholic interest, in the event of a dissolution taking place this Session."

THE OBSERVER.---JUNE 19.

The *Gazette* of last night contains an Order in Council, dated June 14, relative to a new Gold and Silver Coinage. From this order it appears there will be two new gold coins of higher value, added to the currency, viz. the five-pound piece, and the double sovereign, or forty-shilling piece---all the other coins to remain at the same denomination and value as those at present in circulation.

PUBLIC LEDGER,—JUNE 20.

THE COTTON TRADE.

The Stockport Advertiser says—"Owing to the present high price of Cotton and the impossibility of working it to any advantage, the proprietors of the cotton factories in this town and neighbourhood have resolved to work their mills three days a week only, until the price of the raw material shall be so far reduced as to bear a corresponding value in the market with the manufactured article."

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Charleston, May 7:—"UPLAND—The market has recovered, since the accounts by the Selina and Sabina at New York, from some of its depression in the early part of the week. The prices asked for the receipt of these advices were pretty readily obtained yesterday, which established an advance of one cent. The sales have been limited entirely to good fair Cottons for the Liverpool market, from 25 to 26 cents.

"The transactions referred to above consisted of about 3000 bags, purchased principally by one house, and founded on information one day later from Liverpool, than our accounts published yesterday, and not generally known here. The effect on the market to-day, by the publication of these latter advices, is, that the factors are not disposed to sell at the prices given yesterday. The market is unsettled; we have understood, however, that sales have been made this morning at 30 cents. for prime.

"The news, per *The Amethyst*, produced considerable animation in the New York market. Uplands and Alabamas sold from 24½ to 30 cents. nearly 500 bags of the former were sold at the latter price. Louisiana sold at 28 to 29½, and a small parcel as high as 32 cents. The principal business was in fair Cottons at 25 to 26 cents. for exportation."

Another letter, dated Charleston, May 13, says—"Report says, there is a ship off the bar, in a short passage from Liverpool, and that Cottons were up to 18½d. This has caused a general stir in this market to-day, and large sales have been made at 26, 27, 28 and 29 cents. We were aware that one of the Pilots came up this morning in a canoe from off the bar, and the stir soon began. We sold out at 26 cents. Our Cotton was very poor, and we thought it a good time to sell."

A French author, who has recently published a "Tour through England," calls plumb pudding *poudin de plomb*, (lead pudding), and translates Shakspear's *Winter's Tale* into *Conie, de Mr. Winter*. The Minister Pitt, he says, was called *Billy*, because he introduced so many *bills* into Parliament.

Infamous Traffic in Slaves.—It appears, that in order to avoid the English cruisers, the slave merchants have recourse to very small vessels; but that they do not on that account diminish the number of negroes of whom their cargo consists. In the hold of a very small Portuguese vessel bound to the Brazils, were crammed the incredible number of 1100 negroes; half of whom died on the voyage, and half of the survivors immediately after their disembarkation! It appears, that the Antilles receive an annual importation of 20,000 slaves; and that in the year 1821, the Danish troops on the coast of Africa were compelled to oppose, by main force, an expedition undertaken by several English traders, in conjunction with some Dutch and Portuguese, to procure negroes.

PUBLIC LEDGER AND DAILY ADVERTISER, JUNE 23.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

Gen. Thornton made his promised motion relative to the propriety of making a regulation, by which residents at the Native Courts should be compelled to transmit to Government all complaints and representations made to them by the Native Princes, for the purpose of being enquired into as soon as possible, for the purpose of redressing such complaints, if well founded, or of exposing their fallacy if otherwise. The gallant General prefaced his motion by a short speech, in which he pointed out the mischief which must inevitably result to our Indian Empire, if the complaints made by the Native Princes were withheld from the Supreme Government.

Mr. Lowndes thought the gallant General ought not to make a motion of so sweeping a nature. He ought to specify his charge.

Sir J. Doyle entered at some length into the transaction which gave rise to this motion, and pointed out the impropriety of any Resident withholding information from the Government, as had been done by Sir C. Metcalf, the Resident, and Mr. Barnett, the Deputy Resident, at Hyderabad, when applied to by Chundo Loll, the Minister of the Rajah, to transmit certain representations to the Supreme Government.

Mr. Wedding defended the conduct of Sir C. Metcalfe. He argued that it was unnecessary to send out any regulations, because it was quite evident that, at the present moment, the system of transmitting immediately to the Indian Government any representation or memorial placed by a Native Prince or his Minister in the hands of the proper official authority, was in full force.

Mr. Hume strongly enforced the necessity of a free communication between the Native Princes and the Supreme Government.

The Chairman stated, that the Court of Directors had sent out positive orders that all information from the Native Princes should be regularly forwarded to the Supreme Government, and these orders were strictly enforced. He therefore put it to the gallant General, whether it would not be proper that he should withdraw his motion.—*Hear*

General Thornton acceded to this suggestion, and the motion was accordingly withdrawn.

BURMESE WAR.

Mr. Hume enquired whether any fresh information had been received relative to the Burmese war? and also, whether the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the massacre at Barrackpore, had yet been received?

The Chairman answered, that the dispatches relative to the Burmese war had been laid before Parliament.—As to the Report, to which the Hon. Proprietors had alluded, it had not yet arrived in this country.

Mr. Hume then proceeded to animadvert on the mischief which had befallen the Company, under the government of Lord Amherst, and concluded by stating that he would now move a vote of censure on that Nobleman.—While he was preparing the Resolution,

The Chairman suggested whether the Hon. Proprietor was not taking a very precipitate course. In the course of the last war, a most deserving officer, Lord W. Bentinck, had been assailed in the same manner; but it ultimately appeared that no blame could attach to him. With such an example before them, would it not be unwise to proceed in the present instance, until they had proper information? He hoped the hon. Proprietor would therefore consent to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Hume, after a few words, adopted the suggestion of the Hon. Chairman.

Sir C. Forbes, in a speech of considerable length, reprobated the system pursued by Lord Amherst, whom he declared to be totally unfit to govern India. He ought to be recalled, and the Marquis of Hastings solicited to resume the Governor Generalship.

The Deputy Chairman censured the series of invectives which the Hon. Baronet had levelled at Lord Amherst. How was it possible that any Nobleman could govern India effectively, if accusations were thus brought against him, and afterwards, through the medium of the Public Press, disseminated through India, where they created distrust and suspicion in the minds of those who were to be governed?

The Court then adjourned.

PUBLIC LEDGER AND DAILY ADVERTISER.—JUNE 24.

(From the Algemeine Zeitung of June 16.)

TRIESTE, June 16.—According to the latest accounts from Corfu, of the 28th of May, the Seraskier Redschid Pacha had collected fresh reinforcements in Arta, and had again advanced against Anatolico and Missolonghi. The Greeks are in his rear, divided into small bands, and endeavour to capture his provisions and ammunition, while the garrison of Missolonghi daily makes sallies and engages the enemy. The Missolonghi Journals contain nothing of importance relative to the late events.

CORFU, MAY 25.—An English brig arrived here quite unexpectedly on the 22d, and brought the news that Navarino had hoisted the white flag and capitulated. This news excited an extraordinary sensation, but according to unauthentic reports spread by the Greeks, the garrison had indeed capitulated on honourable terms, but had been relieved by the Greeks, and the Turks suffered on this occasion considerable loss, both by sea and land. The contradictions between the present statements and those previously received must soon be cleared up.

VIENNA, JUNE 9.—Among the extracts given from the Greek Journals, by *The Austrian Observer*, are the following:—

"*The Hydra Gazette*," it says, "gives no later account from Western Greece because the distance is so great, but what it communicates is not favourable to the Greeks. In No. 108, 25th of April, it has the following from Napoli, of the 22d of April:—"We learn, by credible persons who left Missolonghi a week ago, that the Albanians who marched from the neighbourhood of Arta, and found no force able to contend with them, have penetrated into several parts of Mount Valtos, and into Zeremero and Candila: their cavalry had advanced as far as Vrachori, but had retired again. Our corps there were not sufficiently strengthened, but we have no doubt that in a short time Western Greece will shew the enemy that, in defence of their country, valour is invincible.'"

No. 110, of *The Hydra Gazette*, of the 2d of May, contains the following extract from *The Greek Chronicle* of April 5:

"MISSOLONGHI, APRIL 5.—We receive to day the unexpected news, that the enemy's forces lately assembled at Arta, under the Seraskier Redschid Pacha, have crossed the mountains of Macrynoros, and have encamped in Aretha. The inhabitants of mount Valtos have been ordered by the Government to guard that important position; they expected Alsko whom the Government had appointed to command them, but were obliged to disperse before they encountered the enemy. However, as soon as the abovementioned Commander arrived, he assembled troops, and we hope he will do his duty to his country, and shew himself worthy of the confidence of the Government."

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

We have just perused a hurried letter, written by our friend Dr. Richardson, and dated from Lake Huron, the 22d of April, 1825. At that point the party, about 30 in number, had just arrived, and pitched their tent for a few hours, previous to entering on those interminable wilds—

"Where things that own not man's dominion dwell,"

and leaving far behind them the last scattered traces of cultivation—fields partially or wholly cleared, with here and there a column of smoke seen curling above the neighbouring beeches, to indicate the site of the settler's cabin, or lazily resting on the nether sky, "like a little *wee* cloud in the *warld*, its lane." From Montreal to Lake Huron no incident worth recording occurred, but the journey was performed with ease and expedition; every man enjoyed excellent health, and daily felt his spirits becoming more buoyant, from the continued calmness and fineness of the weather. On the 24th of April, the party were to embark in two large canoes for Fort William, traversing in their course the upper end of lake Huron, Sault St. Marie, and Lake Superior. From thence they proceed in four canoes by Lake la Pluie, Lake Winipeek, Cumberland House, and Methyporage, to Athabasca, where they expect to overtake the three boats, with their crews of Argyleshiremen, that were sent out from England last summer. Fort Reliance, situate on the shore of the Great Bear Lake and the most northerly piece of masonry in the world, was expressly built for the safety and comfort of the travellers, and will terminate their wanderings for the present season; and here amidst the bleak and howling wilderness they must while away their time the best way they can, until the sun re-appears above the horizon, and even the lichen covered rocks of the arctic circle—

"Feel in their barrenness some touch of spring."

This, if they expect to reach by the end of September, and on leaving it next season, the heads of the expedition, like the Patriarchs of old, will take separate routes, the one going to the East, and the other to the West, though with very different objects in view—objects which we fondly trust will yet be accomplished, and add, in the end, many new and interesting members to the great family of civilization. At Cumberland House, Mr. Drummond, the botanist, will take leave of his companions, and commence his researches amidst myriads of plants which have lavished their beauties unheeded since the creation. The appointment of this youth, who is nearly related to, and was taught under, the eye of Professor Hooker, of Glasgow, is creditable to Government. During the former journey, Dr. Richardson regretted that he had to leave the best botanising ground on the route, before the plants had come into flower, and therefore suggested the propriety of attaching a supernumerary botanist to the expedition. This suggestion was instantly listened to, and though Dr. R. even proposed to bear part of the expence, his Majesty's Ministers were too liberal to take advantage of the offer. On the contrary, they left it to our townsman to select and recommend a proper person; and we have little doubt that Mr. Drummond will execute his mission with a degree of zeal that will extend both his own and his preceptor's reputation.—*Dumfries Courier.*

SINGULAR MARRIAGE.

About ten o'clock an Saturday morning last, a Tar, of the real Ben Backstay build, applied to Mr. N——, the Parish Clerk of ———, to ask his advice as to the direction he was to sail in order to gain the Port of Matrimony. Mr. N—— informed him, the regular way of landing safe on that coast was by being asked three clear Sundays in the Church, and on the next day they might bring themselves to bear on that holy land.—"Shiver my topsail," exclaimed Jack, "that will never do; it must be done immediately, or Poll's love which was then as hot as a red hot shot from the jaws of a six and thirty pounder, might by that time be cooled, and all a flash in the pan. Besides, his ship was going to sail on Monday, and if he was to wait, he would lose it."—Fearful the parish might suffer by delay, he advises him to go with all possible speed to Doctors' Commons, and get a licence; to tell them it was a case of necessity, and endeavour to get back before twelve o'clock, when they should be married. Jack was soon seated on the quarter deck, and his girl and friends on the cabin, of a hackney coach, sailing in the direction of the above named place. Having obtained the "requisite," they posted home as fast as horses would draw them, but unfortunately arrived at the Church too late, and in spite of every argument the disappointed pair had to grieve over the misfortune until the next morning, which being Sunday, a large congregation had assembled at the Church. The Litany, &c. had finished, and the Clerk [redacted] given out the Psalms to be sung (preceding the Communion Service,) and the symphony commenced on the organ, when Jack and Poll marched up the centre aisle, arm in arm, followed by the brides-maid and father; the former making up to the desk, told the Clerk, in a loud voice, he was come to be married. He told him it was impossible at that stage of the Morning Service; but nothing could move Jack from his determination, for he said married he would be, and directing the "peepers" of the clerk to the dial, he saw it wanted full five minutes to the "fatal" hour. What was to be done—the symphony had been repeated several times, and the people with their mouths wide open ready to begin, wondered at the cause of delay, when they were greatly surprised to see him go from the desk, and walk with Jack to the Churchwardens' pew, then to the Rector's, and from thence the whole party went up to the communion table, where, to the astonishment of the whole assemblage, they were duly initiated into the secrets of the marriage ceremony, amidst the modest blushes of the young, and the envious countenances of the old maids, while the bachelors, forgetting the solemnity of the scene, were obliged to give way to that passion by which we express our satisfaction, *i. e.* laughter. The ceremony being at length concluded, the Clerk ran to the reading desk, and holding the Psalter in one hand, and the door in the other, gave out the first line of the first Psalm, which is—

"How blest is he who ne'er consents;"

These words were immediately taken as applicable to the past ceremony, and threw the congregation into a general giggle. The organ commenced playing, and he took the opportunity of returning to the parties, in order to receive his general fee; but alas! this world is nought but disappointment—for Jack, considering the money he had paid for the licence defrayed every expence, had not prepared himself with the Church fees, and the bride, bridesmaid, and father, made it up between them, leaving out the Clerk, Sexton, &c. The happy couple then left the Church, full of delight, determined, as they said, to make the best of the time between then and Monday morning, when he was to leave this country.

THE SUNDAY TIMES, JUNE 26.

A letter has been received, by his relatives in Bath, from an officer in the East India Company's service, stating the capture of the King and queen of Ava, with immense treasure in a fort where they had taken refuge; the native troops suffered great loss. The writer's share of prize-money as lieut. is estimated at 18,000l.

THE NEW TIMES.—JUNE 29.

ARRIVAL OF LORD COCHRANE AT PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth, June 27--This morning's dawn discovered his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil's frigate Peranga, anchored at Spithead, with the flag of Lord Cochrane flying at the main, as Admiral of the Emperor's fleet. At nine o'clock a communication was had with the Victory the flag ship of the Port Admiral, regarding the customary salutes between friendly Powers, which we suppose was satisfactorily arranged, for, about three in the afternoon, the Peranga saluted our admiral, which was returned by him in the usual manner.

Lord Cochrane landed at the King's Sally Port about ten o'clock, when the assembled populace gave him three cheers, for which he politely bowed in return. He walked up the High street to the George Hotel, accompanied by his suite.—Time and the elements seem to have had some effect on his Lordships person. He was dressed in a blue undress military coat, with a foraging cap with gold band. His Lordship seemed to stoop in his gait, and looked rather pale.

from the immense size of her ensign, added to the flag of his Lordship flying at the main, and another flag on the bowsprit.

Most of the crew are British, as also the officers. The first and second Captains are Shepherd and Crosby.

We learn the frigate sailed from Maranham on the 20th ult. and having been driven by the S. E. winds to the Northward of the Azores, bore up for this port, in order to shift some of her masts, which have been sprung, and to repair other damages.

The officers report that all the northern provinces of Brazil had been restored to tranquillity, and obedience to the Government, and that no hostile vessel of war had been seen on any part of the coast since the evacuation of Bahia two years since.

A number of naval and military officers waited on his Lordship, immediately on his arrival, at Bilett's Hotel. He proceeds to London in the morning.

The Peranga is a very fine frigate, mounting 46 guns; and has a very showy appearance.

During the time the Peranga was saluting, she ran up the English Union to her fore-top-gallant-mast head.

It was a considerable time before any shore boat was allowed to board the frigate. The first information Lord Cochrane asked, was, if the Catholic Bill had passed.

MORNING CHRONICLE---JULY 2.

IRELAND.

TO THE CATHOLICS OF IRELAND.

Merion Square, June 28, 1825.

Fellow Countrymen-- I cannot longer defer addresing you, and yet I write amidst the pressure of so many engagements as to be quite

unable to reduce into form the many topics that crowd upon my mind. Accept and excuse a hurried sketch of some of the most prominent features of the cause of our insulted and betrayed country.

Lord Liverpool has insulted us by his charge of divided allegiance. To use a modern, judicial, and elegant phrase, the charge is "false as hell;" and no man living could better know that it was false than Lord Liverpool, who used it. There is not a Catholic in Ireland but feels indignant at the charge. But of what value is indignation unless as its prompts us into active exertions, by every legal and constitutional means in our power, to get rid of the minister who thus added bitter insult to the grievous injury of postponing the restitution of our long and unjustly withheld rights and liberties?

This is one feature in the modern picture of Catholic affairs. It is in vain to shrink from contemplating it. Its influence is as powerful as it is pernicious.

The next great topic for consideration is the speech attributed to the Duke of York. The Heir Presumptive to the Throne might have been silent upon a measure involving so much of exasperation on the one hand, and bitter feeling on the other, and he might have been thus silent without obtaining any great credit for decorum or delicacy. But, if decorum and delicacy on this subject have been flung to the wind, and if the Heir Presumptive has been represented to us by an interested faction to be a fiery partizan, no matter from what motives; Sacred Heaven! what must be the disposition of the Catholic who could, at such a moment, endeavour to weaken the miserable residue of Catholic strength, by flinging amongst us all the materials of distrust and dissention

The speech attributed to the Duke of York has been variously reported. The reports differ extremely from each other. I trust they are all erroneous. I have too much respect for all that is virtuous in the reigning family, and I have too much affection for the principles of the British Constitution, not to hope that all the reports of that speech are false. In truth, they contain the admixture of the greatest imaginable absurdity, with the vilest profanation of constitutional principle. The construction put upon the Coronation Oath is, to the last degree, absurd. So absurd, indeed, that no man who is in the House of Commons, for example, could assert that construction, without being content to be set down as a dolt and a driveller, by every human being who heard him. It is a cruel absurdity, as it relates to the Royal Family, because it directly attributes to the late King George III. repeated and multiplied perjuries. It is also, in another point of view, actual high treason against the present reigning family; because it directly contradicts the ground-work of the revolution which brought that family to the Throne. That Revolution was justified by the apprehension that James the Second would enforce his individual opinion upon Religion, in contradiction to the national belief. He therefore lost his throne. There has been long a favorite Whig toast in England, expressed in the form of a prayer, in which I most heartily concur. "That the example of one Revolution may, not only in our times, but for ever, prevent the necessity of another."

But descending from matters of theory and abstract constitutional reasoning, let us consider the conduct of the Duke of York merely in its practical results. We have been already menaced by the over-valiant Marquess of Anglesea and his Hussars, and we have been ordered, from high authority, actually to despair of our own country.

In these dismal circumstances, the only sources of hope can be found in FIRMNESS, TEMPERANCE, and UNION. Temperance, to be sure, is a good thing at all times, but PERSEVERANCE, FIRMNESS, and UNANIMITY, are the genuine resources of all men deserving to be free.

But, alas, the tocsin of dissention has been sounded, the standard of discord has been raised from a high place, and it has been officially announced in the Government newspaper, that division and distraction are to visit our councils, and are to be inseparable from our future proceedings.

This, fellow-countrymen, is an awful warning. The object to be attained is entrusted to a skilful hand, and to long practice is combined that species of perverted and sophisticated ingenuity, which, while it is incapable of any thing in politics, great or good, is admirably calculated to do mischief, and entail permanent evil on the Catholic cause.

The under-growl of poor Jack Lawless, and his few and foolish partisans, may be, as it has been, a mere source of laughter and ridicule. It might tease for a moment, but it could do no permanent harm. But Mr. W. Bellew stands in a very different situation. He is connected in the nearest ties of blood or of affinity, with some of the first and highest families in Catholic Ireland. Many of them have from various causes, much confidence in his legal skill. It has been said, and it is probably true, that he has good qualities in private life to attach his connections to him; but if these connections do not distinctly and immediately separate from him in political life, the most mischievous consequence to the liberties of the Catholics must flow from his conduct.

Catholics of Ireland—Mr. William Bellew deserves none of your confidence. Since the year 1792, he has received permanent pay from every insulting and oppressive Administration which, for the last 33 years, ruled and scourged unhappy Ireland. He certainly has two, and I firmly believe three pensions. The first he acquired in or about the year 1792, when a party was formed in the Catholic Body to assist the then Administration in opposing any further concession of their just rights to the Catholics of Ireland. His second pension was obtained, as I understand, by his services in procuring a party of wealthy Catholics to accede to that vilest and worst measure which ever afflicted wretched Ireland, the UNION. He was promised the place of Chairman of a County, but a scruple having arisen as to nominating a Catholic to that office, he was, as I understand, compensated for a place which he never enjoyed, by a second pension which he badly earned. His last pension was obtained immediately after he had, at a Meeting of the Catholic Board, held in the Stationer's hall in Capel-street, taken the lead of a party who endeavoured to inflict a vote of censure upon the Catholic Prelates of Ireland, for having opposed the Veto. Mr. William Bellew, on that occasion, paid five guineas to have the privilege of speaking. He used that privilege against the Catholic Prelates of Ireland, but although defeated by a majority of 63 to 18, he did not throw away his money. Oh! no; for it appears, by Parliamentary documents since published, that on the very day fortnight after that division, he got an addition to his pension of no less than 150l. per annum, making, I believe, altogether pensions enjoyed by him to the amount of 750l. per annum.

Perhaps he may have a third pension, or perhaps, as political gratitude has been defined to be, "a lively sense of *future* favours," he is only politically grateful to the Administration of which Lord Liverpool is the dignified head, and his Royal Highness the Bishop of Osnaburgh, the great glory, and which Administration may deem it, at once, more prudent and more humane to make use of pension or bribes to distract our Councils, and render nerveless, by division, our best resolves, than to employ the keen sword, and prancing steeds of Lord Anglesea's hussars, to cut us down, and then trample upon us for falling.

Be that as it may, Mr. William Bellew has once more ventured forth. He has published in *The Patriot*, an opinion on Goulburn's Catholic Association Act, and he, a Catholic, as he says, and an Irishman, as he certainly is, has had the (I would almost call it) political impiety, to speak respectfully of that Statute!! Respect for that Statute!!! Never. We will obey it, Mr. William Bellew—I assure you we will. We will not infringe a letter or a line of it. But respect it, that is what we never will; and although we may forgive its authors, we never can forget the wile infliction, until we obtain, as I trust we shall soon obtain by constitutional means, its total repeal. I trust we shall, if unanimity reigns amongst us, and peace and harmony guide our temperate, firm, and manly councils, convince the people of England, and the Parliament itself, that to allow the Statute to remain longer on the Statute Book, would be a disgrace to the Legislation of the Empire.

There is, however, one consolation. The Statute is, fortunately, most lame and defective in its construction. By endeavouring to attain two much, it has fallen short of its object, and without infringing one single letter of its provisions, bringing ourselves within one single clause of its penal enactments, we can form a link and chain of connection between all classes of Irish Catholics, which must mitigate the horrors of our degradation, whilst we seek for Emancipation itself, by other but equally legal constitutional means, still left to us expressly by the new penal law.

As to the opinion itself, some preliminary questions arise. Who was it that laid the case before Mr. William Bellew? Who paid his fee?—and, above all, who called on him to publish an opinion hostile certainly to Catholic rights?

Leaving these questions unanswered, I proceed to the opinion itself; and I have the pleasure to say, that it proves him to be

——"one of those *****s who smatter
About a job, and miss the matter."

He has not touched the point respecting which the Committee of 21 were appointed. He has only shewn his inclination to do mischief, without the ability, in this instance, to acheive it, and his publication has acquired importance only because it plainly is the signal for dissention amongst us—it is I repeat, the tocsin for domestic strife. Here comes forth the very Atlas of dissention, and his opinion is nothing more than a declaration of war in a forensic form and fashion.

I write for two purposes. The first is to caution the Catholics against any attempt by Mr. William Bellew to raise a party against us—

"Hic niger est; hunc tu Romane caveto."

My second purpose it to explain why I do not at once develope my plan. Alas! the Parliament is still sitting. I want no rider on Goulburn's Bill. It is enough to have Goulburn himself return to us, as of course he will, without his bringing over another specimen of penal legislation.

The moment the Parliament rises, the New Catholic Association *will* start into existence. I pledge myself solemnly as a Lawyer, that it will not infringe the recent statute, or any other law; and yet, that it will perform many and most useful functions, and deserve the combined gratitude of the Protestants and Catholics of Ireland.

I require but a few days longer in order to redeem this pledge. I cannot, as this moment, develope my plans, without rendering them liable to be defeated by additional laws.

The Committee of Twenty-one will begin its sittings in a day or two. Its Report will be ready immediately at the close of the present Session of Parliament. I ask for confidence but for a few ensuing days, and I pledge myself to these three things:

First—That the published opinion of Mr. William Bellew will appear, even to himself, to be totally inapplicable to the "New Catholic Association."

Second—That the "New Catholic Association" shall be formed, and continue it meetings until the next Session of Parliament, and deserve the gratitude and esteem of the Protestants and Catholics of the British Empire, without infringing any existing law, and without any of its members being liable, by any construction however perverse, to any indictment, or other criminal proceeding.

Thirdly—That I will myself collect a New Catholic Rent for Catholic and Irish purposes, eminently useful and highly meritorious.

With these pledges, I take my leave for the present moment of the subject. My countrymen may rely upon it, that these pledges shall be faithfully redeemed. Let me only implore of them to reject, with scorn and contempt, every attempt to scatter dissention amongst us. Let us all recollect that we owe it, as a most solemn and sacred duty to our country and religion, to act with temperance, but, above all, with firmness and union.

I have the honor to be, Fellow-countrymen,
Your very faithful servant.
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

LEVY FOR INDIA.—By the last Returns that have been received from the different recruiting parties throughout Great Britain and Ireland it appears, that upwards of 4,000 men have been enlisted for the British Regiments, now serving in India.

Professor Buckland, the distinguished geologist, has lately received from the Russian Emperor a magnificent snuff-box, as a testimony of his Imperial Majesty's approbation of the Professor's successful cultivation of Geology. The box is composed of a fossil tooth of an elephant, inlaid in gold, and it is represented as exceedingly beautiful. Its being composed of a fossil tooth is most appropriate, and marks the taste of the Imperial Monarch.—*Plymouth Journal.*

The wife of General Lavallete, whose escape made so much noise some years since, is still in a private mad-house in Montmartre. Her malady is of the melancholy kind, and she amuses herself with tearing her dresses in long narrow slips accompanying the action with a corresponding hissing sound. Her only paroxysms are when she beholds her husband; her conduct is then outrageous. She is about forty five years of age, and all means have been used for her recovery, but without effect. Her husband has been again received into favour, and is now employed in the King's Household.

THE COURIER,—JULY 2.

We learn, by our private letters from Paris, that his Royal Highness the Duke D'Angouleme will probably visit England shortly. It was arranged, we are informed, two or three months ago that this should take place, after all the fetes and public ceremonies attendant upon the Coronation were concluded.

The House of Commons, last night adjourned till Tuesday next. A petition, presented by Colonel Lushington, on the subject of the Deccan Prize Money, called forth the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who gave an explanation of the course which the Duke of Wellington and Mr Arbuthnot had pursued with respect to the claimants. He shewed, that the delay spoken of rested not with them, and that the Noble Duke and Right Honourable Gentleman had only undertaken the task now imposed upon them from an anxious wish to benefit those who have been most erroneously supposed to have reason to complain of their proceedings.

Sir Henry Hardinge commented, with just severity, on the harsh language understood to have been applied by Dr. Lushington, towards the Duke of Wellington, on a former night. Subsequently, the Hon. and Learned Member qualified what he had advanced, and amicable explanations were given both by him and Sir Henry.

In answer to a question by Mr. Brougham, with respect to the occupation of Spain by French troops, Mr. Canning expressed his perfect conviction that the French Government was sincerely anxious to withdraw, with as little loss of time as possible, that portion of their army which at present remains in the Peninsula.

Mr. Baring inquired why the Minister from Buenos Ayres had not as yet been presented to his Majesty, and alluded to an idea that this arose from the interference of Foreign Powers, to mitigate the character of our recognition. Mr. Peel regretted that the question had not been put while Mr. Canning was in the House, who would have been more competent to answer it; but he distinctly negatived the supposition, that our recognition had been, or would be, at all qualified by any foreign influence.

THE GLOBE AND TRAVELLER,—JULY 2.

Two petitions have been presented to the House of Commons this week from individuals connected with the Army of the Deccan; one on Tuesday, by Mr. Hume, complaining of the conduct of the Trustees, and one last night by Colonel Lushington, approving of their proceedings. Last night, in consequence of a misconception of some language used on a former night by Dr. Lushington, a very warm conversation took place between Sir Henry Hardinge, Mr. Brougham, and Dr. Lushington himself.

As is usual in cases of delay, there is a dispute as to the persons with whom the blame of it rests. We see no reason, however, to alter our opinion, that it would have been much better that one of the Trustees appointed fo[redacted] tribution of the booty h[redacted] might have made the bus[redacted] which the rank and avocati[redacted] Wellington and Mr. Arbuth[redacted] them so do. It is to be regre[redacted] matter, the speedy settlement o[redacted] importance to the parties conce[redacted] Wellington and Mr Arbuthnot, [redacted] son of the latter a prize-agent, sh[redacted] a question of patronage which dero[redacted] high character in which they stood [redacted] claimants, and those against whom the [redacted] to be preferred. Though we hope it w[redacted] to be the case that Mr. Arbuthnot the yo[redacted] been appointed solely for the purpose [redacted] under the Trustees for the collection of th[redacted] and not to interfere with the duties or pr[redacted] the agents appointed by the army, it woul[redacted] been well that this should have been so [redacted] stated at the time of his appointment a[redacted] occasion for the controversies and co[redacted] have risen (to the detriment of the army) b[redacted] persons who ought to have co-operated for a common purpose.

We are happy to see that the view we took in our Paper of June 9th, as to the extravagance of some of the claims set up in the pamphlet published in behalf of the Army, is confirmed by the opinion, as well of Sir H. Hardinge, as of Colonel Lushington, one of the claimants. The claims set up for the value of all the public buildings of the countries overrun by the army, of all the debts due to the hostile powers, which the war had cancelled, of all the property of the conquered Sovereigns intrusted to bankers in foreign countries, or in their own—in fact, the claim of all the fixed and floating property of the state, and all its credits, in behalf of any army which could be subject to no counter claims or liabilities, involves a principle, which, if admitted, would make an invasion of a British army a greater calamity than the incursion of the most savage and desolating barbarians.

If there is any case in which such a principle would be more mischievous than in another, it is that of India, where the restraint of public opinion upon the Government is so small, and where inferior functionaries have the power, by their conduct, of materially hastening, and perhaps of creating wars. In the two cases of the Peishwah and the Rajah of Nagpore (from the property of this last Rajah alone the author of the pamphlet we have referred to, claims, for the army, property equal to *two millions sterling*), hostilities were brought about on the representations and on the responsibility of the two Residents, Mr. Elphinstone and Mr. Jenkins. There is not the least suspicion that either of these gentlemen acted rashly. But when it is recollected in what a situation the Residents at the Courts of our dependent allies stand—often themselves soldiers, always dwelling in a short of camp, surrounded by British Officers, at the head of a subsidiary force, and removed from other inspection and control, with the power often, by the exertion of the means at their command, of crushing the nominal Prince without much risk or resistance—how dangerous must it be to hold out to them the temptation of appropriating the whole public property of a great country to their friends whenever they can find a pretext of war!

THE MORNING HERALD,—JULY 2.

THE MARKETS.

(*From the London New Price Current for July* 1.)

COTTON.—The demand for Cotton has rather revived this week; the purchases are estimated at nearly 5,000 bags, chiefly Surats, at 8¾d a 10d. The fall in Cottons from the highest prices may be stated 6d per lb. on long staple, 4d per lb. on the common run, and 2d per lb. on East India descriptions. The letters from Liverpool this morning state that only 1,000 bags of Cotton were sold on Wednesday last.

SUGAR.—The purchases of Muscovades early in the week were extensive, at very full prices; yesterday and this forenoon the market has become more quiet and the sales reported inconsiderable, the currency is, however, fully maintained. There is no material alteration in refined goods this week, lumps still continue scarce and very few parcels offer under 87s. fine goods in more request. Molasses 27s 6d. There have been purchases of Brazil Sugars by private contract, about 150 chests, white sold all round at 45s; the last realised price of fine white Havanah 54s. The public sale of Mauritius Sugar this forenoon attracted much attention, and was one reason of the heaviness in the market for Muscovades: it consisted of above 10,000 bags, and the novelty was, being sold on the same terms Muscovado Sugar, duty paid, and might be immediately used for home consumption; prompt two months; the whole went off freely (the latter part of the sale particularly), at prices 1s a 2s higher than when sold in bond; brown 60s a 61s, strong 62s. at 63s. yellow 64s. at 65s. very strong dry 66s and 67s; the great proportion of the Sugars taken by the wholesale grocers; the quantities equal to about 900 hhds. of the Muscovado Sugars.

COFFEE.—The Coffee market has continued very steady all the week; the middling decriptions of Jamaica have recovered the depression in the prices (2s a 3s per cwt.) noticed in our last publication: the foreign and all other qualities are without the slightest variation. By public sale this forenoon, 237 casks Jamaica Coffee; the great proportion was taken in; middling 89s. a 91s, good middling 94s at 95s, one lot fine middling 100s. There is no alteration in the prices of Coffee to-day.

SPICES.—There continues to be some demand for Nutmegs, the nearest quotations 4s 3d a 4s 9d; considerable sales of good light Pepper at 5½d: other East India Spices are at nominal quotations.

MORNING HERALD.—JULY 2.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—The long-depending complaint of Mr. Serjeant Rough, late President (or Chief Judge) of Demerara, against General Murray, late Lieutenant-Governor of that Colony, was decided on Wednesday se'nnight, by a Report of the Committee to whom the complaint had been referred. Their Lordships stated their opinion to be---That under all the circumstances of the case, Lieutenant-Governor Murray was not justified by any sufficient ne-

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[illegible]r. Serjeant Rough from [illegible] and that the conduct of [illegible]rnor was likewise repre[illegible]ing taken any measures for [illegible]cession, of which previous [illegible]been given, which procession [illegible]igned as an insult to the Pre[illegible]had suspended) and threatened, [illegible]rsonal safety, but the public [illegible] Lordships stated, that in the [illegible] which preceded the suspension, [illegible] were accompanied by much irrita[illegible]een the parties, they saw cause to [illegible]e indiscreet conduct pursued by Mr. [illegible] Rough upon some occasions, and also [illegible]ssness of Lieutenant-Governor Murray, [illegible] sufficiently maintaining the respect due [illegible]e inhabitants of the colony, to the ju[illegible]haracter and authority of Mr. Serjeant [illegible] and the Court over which he presided, [illegible] not endeavouring to protect them from a series of libellous calumnies to which they were exposed. But their Lordships were induced to think, that the disputes which arose between the parties in question were owing, in a considerable degree, to the undefined nature of their respective authorities as Governor and President, in a colony where those offices had been formerly united, and to the difficulties arising from the want of an established table or standard of fees in the Courts of Justice, concerning which there was a discordance of opinion, and a clashing of authorities.—The Report, we understand, received his Majesty's most gracious approval.—*The Observer, June* 26.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—FRIDAY.

MR. ABERNETHY'S LECTURES.—JUDGMENT.

Abernethy v. Knight and Lucey.—Our Readers are aware that the plaintiff had moved the Court for an injunction to restrain the defendants from publishing the Lectures he delivered to his pupils at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The case had been argued for several days.

The LORD CHANCELLOR entered Court at an unusually early hour this morning, to deliver his judgment in this important case. He began by observing upon the settled, undisputed law, admited by every lawyer, that where lectures were written, previous to delivery, an injunction might be well supported to restrain publication, for there a distinct piracy could be proved at law. He then adverted to the situation in which Mr. Abernethy stood, as Lecturer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and remarked, that he had no evidence before him to induce him to think that Mr. Abernethy was not at liberty to lecture; on the contrary, the affidavits before the Court were affidavits which stated what had been the usage, not only in the plaintiff's time, but in the time of those who went before him, as to reading lectures in this Hospital. The case was therefore reduced to this simple question, whether, where lectures were orally delivered, an injunction could be allowed to restrain publication? Now, where the lectures were orally delivered, it was very difficult indeed to say, that an injunction could be granted upon the same principle upon which it would be allowed to protect literary composition, because every Court must be satisfied that the publication complained of the written work, and this could only be done by comparing the composition with the piracy. But it did not follow, that, because the information communicated by the Lecturer was not committed to writing, but orally delivered, it was therefore within the power of the person who heard it to publish it. On the contrary, without going fully into the grounds upon which he had formed his judgment, he was clearly of opinion, that whatever else might be done with it, the lecture could not be published for profit. He had the satisfaction now of knowing, and he did not possess that knowledge when this question was last considered, that this doctrine was not a novel one, and he was happy in being able to say, that this opinion was confirmed by that of some of the Judges of the land. He was, therefore, clearly of opinion, that when persons were admitted as pupils or otherwise, to hear these lectures, although they were orally delivered, and although the parties might go the extent, if they were able to do so, of putting down the whole by means of short-hand, yet they could only do that for the purposes of their own information, and could not publish for profit that which they had not obtained the right of selling. The consequence, therefore, was, that with respect to any future lectures Mr. Abernethy might deliver, there could be no doubt that the injunction ought to be allowed. The only question, then, which remained for consideration was, whether by reason of this motion not having been renewed until these lectures had been fully published (and he observed in the original publication a strong recommendation of them in the first instance, and a representation of their being the most useful lectures that could well be, concluding, however, by something like a hint, that they were scarcely worth publishing at all), the injunction ought to pervent the future sale of those already published. This was the only remaining doubt which existed in his mind upon the question; but after a full consideration, his opinion was that the injunction ought to go to that extent, and should include them also. If he found reason to alter his opinion in this respect, he would take care to acquaint the parties with such alteration. The Registrar would, however, now understand him, as including the whole of the lectures already published. Upon the whole, his Lordship added, he was extremely glad that this case had been brought again before the Court, because he knew the difficulties which were supposed to surround these cases, and the uneasiness consequently excited in the minds of literary men. He was very glad of having an opportunity of removing that kind of uneasiness, and removing it, too, certainly upon better authority than his own. He should also mention in this case, that, in the first place, he had no doubt whatever an action would lie against a party, who published these lectures, provided, he meant, they were published by a pupil. The gentlemen who had published them were publishers of a work called *The Lancet*. In what manner they came by them he did not know, but whether an action could be maintained against them or not, on the footing of implied contract (it might certainly be maintained against a pupil who published for profit), an injunction undoubtedly might be granted, because if there had been a breach of contract on the part of the pupil who heard these lectures read, and if the pupil could not publish for profit, it would certainly be what this Court would call a fraud in a third party. If these lectures had not been taken from a pupil, at least the the defendants had obtained the means of publishing them, and had become acquainted with the matter of the lectures, in such a manner that this Court would not allow of a publication. He should, therefore, for these reasons, allow the injunction to the extent which he had stated.

Mr. Graham ascended in his balloon, for the twentieth time, on Thursday, from the Golden Eagle, Mile End, accompanied by Mr. Adams, and a gentleman of the name of Penny, who disbursed thirty pounds for his place in the car. For such an expedition, perhaps the sign of the Golden Goose would have been more appropriate than that of the Golden Eagle—for certain it is, that if the gentleman in question is blest with good sense on all other topics, on this, he displayed an avidity for adventure, to gratify which he paid quite enough—in short he appears, even if "Penny wise," to have been at all events "pound foolish;" and we hope he is not unpopular in his neighbourhood, for after his costly flight of Thursday, we should fear the nick-name of "Pound Foolish" might stick to him through all his after life.

Two or three extremely clever and scientific men have ascended in balloons, in the hope and expectation of being repaid for the trouble and notoriety which such an exhibition occasions, by the discovery of some natural phenomena, but they have all been disappointed; and perhaps the cleverest amateur aeronaut upon record, is known to have exclaimed, on stepping out of the car—"A fool and his money are soon parted."

With these examples before them, and the certainty of seeing nothing to repay them; gentlemen who now take these trips, must do so for the mere purpose of saying that they have been up in balloons. To persons possessed of such an ambition, we recommend the following characteristic anecdote of the late Mr. Sheridan:—

Sheridan and Tom were staying in the North of England, at the same house; and on parting for bed one night, Tom said to his father that he must be up early the next morning, and probably should not see him till dinner time.

"Where are you going so soon," said Sheridan?

"I am going," replied Tom, "down into a coal-mine."

"Stuff!" said Sheridan. "what for?—don't be a fool, Tom; there's much difficulty and danger, and no pleasure derivable from grubbing under the earth—what do you expect to find to repay you?"

"Not much pleasure," said Tom, "but it must be a curious sight, and one at all events new to me."

"Take my advice," said Sheridan, "stay in your comfortable bed, and give up the scheme."

"No," answered the son, "I'll go."

"Well, take your own way," said the father, "I see no fun in such venturesome tricks."

"Not much fun," replied Tom, "but then it is a pleasant thing to be able to say in society that one *has* been in a coal mine."

"Then why *can't* you say so?" said Sheridan.

We seriously recommend this advice to the consideration of gentlemen, who, like Mr. Graham's bodkin, Mr. Penny, are anxious to *say* in society that they have been up in an air balloon.—*John Bull.*

[MORNING POST.]

His Majesty's Message respecting an additional provision for their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Cumberland, in behalf of their respective children, was taken into consideration in both Houses last night. In the Lords it was treated with due feeling and respect, and after the Earl of Liverpool had explained that her Royal Highness's only provision hitherto had been 6,000*l.* a year, and that it was intended to propose an addition to the same amount both for her and the Duke, an unanimous and instantaneous assent was given to an Address expressing the cheerful concurrence of their Lordships in his Majesty's recommendation. In the Commons, although the only question was what reply should be returned to the Royal Message, an attempt was made to enter into details and to cavil at particulars, which was ultimately frustrated by the respresentations of Mr. Secretary Peel, and the good sense of the majority of the Assembly. Whatever regulations may be considered expedient to secure the application of the new grant to the education of the young Prince of Cumberland, they are evidently matters to be introduced in a Bill, or examined in a Committee. The House had nothing more to do last night than to admit the principle of augmentation, and to signify its hearty recommendation from the Throne. This was ultimately done; and there is no doubt that the country will unanimously sanction the vote of the Legislature. The Chancellor of the Exchequer having properly stated that the grant to the Duke of Cumberland was for the purpose of educating his son in England, "on the score of morality, manners, Religion, and sound Constitutional principles, and that the addition was proposed on the explicit understanding that the young Prince was to be brought up in this country," Mr. Hume, with his usual felicity and liberality wondered why 6,000*l.* a year should be "wasted" on the education of a Prince who may possibly be one day the Sovereign of this empire "when just as good an education might be given him for 100*l.* a-year!!" The House laughed, and the Honourable Gentleman soon perceived that it was at his folly and niggardliness; for he grew positively ashamed of what he had said, and even ventured to deny his own words. But this was all in vain, for Mr. Secretary Peel kept him to his text, and subjected him most justly, and most effectually too, to the lash of his satire. "The Honourable Member had said that he could provide as good an education for one hundred pounds a year as any Prince of the House of Hanover need have. The fact was, that a College was about to be instituted in London, which he understood was chiefly for the instruction of the London mechanics, and here it was that the young Prince, according to the Hon. Member's notions, could pick up a good education, at a cheap rate." An idea may be formed of the notions of justice entertained by some of our law practitioners and would-be Judges, from the fact that an illustrious Individual, whose character stands so justly high in the public estimation, who has refrained from bringing his private embarrassments before the view of Parliament and applying for aid, was dragged into a question with which he was entirely unconnected, for what purpose is best known to the Hon. Member themselves. Well might Mr. Secretary Canning express his indignation at such conduct; and cordially will the public participate with him in this correct and generous feeling. The House next took the Bill for encreasing the Salaries of the Judges into consideration. Those of the Chief Justices, as originally proposed, were agreed to, after an Amendment moved by Mr. Scarlett, to advance the Salaries of the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, to 12,000*l.* instead of 10,000*l.* a year was rejected. The further consideration of the subject, was adjourned to Monday. Some erroneous opinions respecting the amount of the Lord Chancellor's income met with due correction from those best acquainted with the subject.

Mr. Brougham has brought in his Bill for the foundation and incorporation of a London University. At the first introduction of this Bill, it was a Public Bill, but Mr. Brougham has now changed his purpose, and converted it into a Private one. His reason, as we suspect, is to give a character to the Bill, which certainly does not belong to it; that is to say, of not affecting any public principle or purpose, but being merely in the nature of a private Literary Society, incorporated for their own purposes. If we had not lived long enough to know that names and forms become effectually things, and therefore what is called a University, will be very soon regarded as such, and will gradually claim and insensibly obtain, all the honour, privileges, and weight in public opinion, belonging to such Institutions, we should be one of those deceived by this artifice. But knowing as we do, that the thing intended is a University,—a Collegiate Institution, separated from all connexion with the established Institutions of the country, we think it necessary to make this circumstance known to our readers, and to request them to bear in their minds (and particularly such of them as are Members of Parliament), that the thing intended in this London University, is a kind of Scotch *Lay* University,—a Lancasterian School University, "open to all parties and attached to none;" that is to say, hostile to every existing Establishment in Church and State. For such we have found by experience to be the meaning of this liberal motto.

To this Institution, therefore, we must directly object, because, whatever may be the purpose of its projectors, its direct tendency is to excite a spirit of hostility to the Established Church, and to the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford. Of the two latter it will be the immediate rival and adversary; and it may be easily imagined in what spirit it will encounter them, when the probable character and condition of the Professors are taken into consideration. It will be the conflict of new men and new bodies against established dignities and venerable institutions. It will be the contest of Liberalism against Church and State. What is the necessary consequence, but that the new University will in every thing become the opposite to the old colleges, and, with this purpose, will become the champion of principles directly in variance with them? It is the very nature of human science, even of the best kind, to pass into vanity, arrogance, and self-conceit; to erect its reason as the only standard of right and wrong, of truth and falsehood, and to constitute itself an infallible power and an irresponsible supremacy from which there is no appeal. In our Universities, we have sufficient securities against this mischief, by their connection with Church and State. But what is to controul a Metropolitan University, entirely separated from all the public institutions?

Nor do we see any useful end to be answered by such an Institution, corresponding with the degree of danger to the establishments of the country. Is it for the education of gentlemen or mechanics? We are much mistaken, or there are very few gentlemen who desire such an Institution, or who will avail themselves of it. It is therefore for mechanics. But is not all this very absurd? Have we not done perfectly well without it these many hundred years, and do mechanics now feel any need of it? In what nation of the world are the mechanics better educated than amongst ourselves? We mean in all knowlege which is of any use or advantage in the real business of the world. Where, in short, is this folly, for such it really is, of universal education, to end? How is it necessary, for the purpose of life, that we should all be philosophers,—that is, all talkers and writers, and Edinburgh reviewers? One of the ancient fathers of this system, Franklin, has, we believe, a saying or a story bearing on this point, "If we are to be all Captains, boys, who is to man the jolly boat?"

In short, we would carry their own Scotch principle, that of the division of labour, into learning and science, as well as other things. Let some of us be statesmen, some manufacturers, some tradesmen, some mechanics and some scholars. Let some be captains, some pilots, and some sailors. Let us not spoil our workmen by the petulance, pretension and indolence of speculative science, nor deprive men of learning and science of what is now their main encouragement, distinction and honour.

ASCOT HEATH RACES.—These Races, which commenced on Tuesday, are becoming more and more splendid every year. On the present occasion, the "gathering," as the Great Unknown might say, was most brilliant. The King arrived at the Royal stand shortly before one o'clock, in a close carriage, attended by the Duke of Dorset and the Marquis of Conyngham; and followed by a long train of carriages. His Royal Highness the Duke of York arrived about the same time from Frogmore, on horseback, attended by a single groom. The King was loudly cheered, and returned the salutation of the public most graciously. His Majesty wore a plain blue surtout, with the star, and appeared in excellent health.

THE RACES.—His Majesty's plate of one hundred guiness was won by Mr. Theobald's Cydnus, beating Lord Darlington's Scrab.

The Frogmore stakes of 100 sovs. three-years-old, won by Mr. J. Roger's Muleteer, beating two others.

The Oatland stakes of 30 sovs. each, won by Lord E. Bentinck's Picton beating five others. A Good race.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each, h. ft. for fillies, won by the Duke of York's Dahlia, beating two others. This was decidedly the last race of the day. Dahlia was rode by Goodison, and won by half a length.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft. for three-years fillies, won by the Duke of Grafton's Waltz, beating two others.

Match for 100 sovs. new mile, between Mr. Lee's Shacabac and Mr. Scaith's Jack Bruce, was won cleverly by Shacabac.

His Majesty and suite left the course immediately before this match.

SECOND DAY.—This day his Majesty again honoured Ascot Heath with his presence, where he arrived about one o'clock, accompanied by the Dukes of Wellington and Dorset, and followed by five other carriages, with outriders and postillions in their splendid liveries. His Majesty and retinue rode up the course to the Royal stand, where he alighted, and was warmly cheered, which he noticed with the utmost affability.

H. R. H. the Duke of York's plate of 50 sov. for all ages, was won by Mr. Scaith's b. c. El Dorado, by Sir Walter Raleigh, beating seven others.

The Albany Stakes of 50 sov. each, won by the D. of York's c. by Phanton, beating six others.

The Swinley Stakes of 25 sov. each won by Mr. F. Craven's ch. 3. Helenus, beating four others.—A good race, won by half a length.

THIRD DAY.—Though the weather was not so promising this morning, and even threatened heavy showers, yet being what is considered the best day, the course was crowded equally with the former days. His Majesty and visitants were again present.

The Windsor Forest stakes of 50 sovs. each, for three years old fillies, was won by the Duke of Rutland's Adeliza, beating General Grosvenor's celebrated Wings, and Mr. Newell's filly by Waiter; three others were drawn. A good race.

The gold cup with 20 sovs. each was won by Lord G. Cavendish's Bizare, beating Mr. Craven's Longwaist who made a dead run from the distance post to within a few yards of the winning post when Bizare headed by half a race.

The renewed stakes of 10 sovs. for three years old colts and fillies, was won by the Duke of Rutland's Adeliza beating Mr. Smith's Tamar.

Sweepstakes of 30 sov. each 20 sov. ft. for two year-old colts, first, 8st. 5lb and filies, 8st. 2lb. won by his R. H. the Duke of York's ch. f. by Rainbow, out of Belvoirina, beating Mr. Walker's ch. c. by Interpreter, Mr. J. Harrison's b. f. by Carbo----Mr. C. Day's c. by Anticipation, and Mr. Newell's c. by Aladdin, drawn---Six to four on the Duke of York's colt against the field.

The Duke of York's Rainbow filly is the property of His Majesty, and was bred at Hampton Court. His Majesty was very highly pleased with the success of his filly, and it is rumoured that his Majesty intends giving his winnings to-day towards another day's sport for the next year.

A plate of 50 sov. for all ages, one mile and a half each, won by Mr. Whiteside's Platon beating the Duke of Grafton's Pucelle, and three others; two drawn.

On Tuesday, Major Murray of Hatchett-lane near Windsor, driving on the Heath, with his lady and daughter, his car, by some accident, upset, and he died on Thursday of the bruises he received. Several other serious accidents occurred. A gentleman was thrown from his horse, in Hyde Park, on his way from Ascot, about eight last evening, and taken up lifeless.

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